

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 918—Vol. XXIII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

LIVERPOOL DOCKS.—IN THE FIELD, DERBY ROAD, NEAR BOOTLE.  
TO CONTRACTORS, MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

**MR. W. KIRK** is honoured with instructions from Messrs. Brownhill, Murray, Bowers, and Co., the eminent contractors, to SELL, BY AUCTION, in consequence of the completion of their contract at the Liverpool Docks, on Monday, 26th March, 1853, on the premises of their works, in the field beyond the Stanley Dock, Derby-road, going towards Bootle, Liverpool, all the RESIDUE of their valuable PLANT, including about 150 tons of contractors' rails, nearly new, having only done this one job, consisting of flat-bottomed rails, 42 lbs. to 45 lbs. to the yard; ditto ditto ditto, 32 lbs. to 34 lbs. to the yard; fish-bellied rails, with chairs for same, 28 lbs. to the yard; about 240 very superior earth waggons, strongly built, and finely bound with iron for end and side tips; capital wheelbarrows, single and double purchase crabs, chains, rail straightening machines, new and second-hand wrought-iron axles, anvils, wrought and cast scrap, strong stone trucks, wrought and cast crossings, bands for points, timber doblin-wheels, derick jib; also, a new 25-horse condensing horizontal steam-engine, 20 inch cylinder, and 6 feet stroke; 1 10-horse condensing beam engine and boiler, &c.—Particulars in catalogues to be had at the auctioneer's offices, 24, Princess-street, Manchester, or will be sent by post on receipt of four stamps.

**500 TONS OF IRON.**—DYER'S HALL WHARF, UPPER THAMES STREET.  
**MESSES. FULLER AND HORSEY WILL SELL,** on Tuesday, 29th March, 1853, and following day, at Eleven o'clock each day, on the premises, Dyer's Hall Wharf, Upper Thames-street, 500 tons of the best iron, including—150 tons Waterloo iron, assorted,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 in. flat,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 in. round. 130 tons best T iron, assorted,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 in. flat,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 in. square and round. 70 tons sheet iron, single, double, and latins. 50 tons hoops, assorted,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 in. 30 tons round rods T.C.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-16 in. 25 tons rivet rods,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 13-16 in. 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  tons best T.C. ditto rods, assorted. 22 tons Waterloo ditto. 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  tons octagon iron. 14 tons Sweden plate, 7, 9, 10, 14,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick.

Lying at Dyer's Hall Wharf, and sold in consequence of the premises being disposed of.—To be viewed on Monday previous; and catalogues may be had at the wharf, and at Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, 13, Billiter-street, City. Approved bills for three months will be taken for any amount above £100, or 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. allowed for cash.

**VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS, NEARLY NEW.**  
24-inch cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, and 24-inch PUMPING ENGINE, BOILERS, &c., FOR SALE.

**MR. E. S. BOYNS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,** on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 29th and 30th of March inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of each day, precisely, at WHEAL ELIZABETH MINE, in the parish of Paul, the whole of the valuable MINING MATERIALS, consisting of a 24-inch cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 8 ft. in the shaft, an 8 tons boiler, balance-bob, capstan, and shears; 24-in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, with 8 tons boiler, stamp-axle, with 16 stamp-heads, lifters, tongues, and pans, all complete.

9 ft. 8 in. pumps. 9 ft. 7 in. pumps. 1 in. plunger-pole, 11 ft., with stuffing-box and glands. 1 in. 11-piece, 2 ft. 9 in. long. 1 in. top doorpiece, 2 ft. 9 in. long. 1 in. windhorse, 4 ft. 6 in. long. 1 in. working barrel, 12 ft. long. 1 in. working barrel, 10 ft. long. 1 in. pole-case, 9 ft. long. 1 in. doorpiece, 6 ft. long. 1 in. sinking windhorse, 10 ft. long. 1 in. sinking windhorse, 10 ft. long.

2 feet sheaves and pulley-stands; shaft rollers; whim kilbles; 15 tons bar iron; ton blistered and gal steel; 2 pair sheave blocks; 1 screw stock; 2 smiths' bellows; anvils and 2 vices; scales and miners' tools; plates and tees; scale beam; scales and weights; grindstone; nine bell; dial and quadrant; a quantity of new and old timber; large and small tin cans; tallow; 3 boddies; tin chest; tin keens; earthenware; cross-cut saw; slab and oven. Also, the ACCOUNT HOUSE FURNITURE, consisting of desk, stools, tables, chairs, washstand, dresser, forms, &c.—Catalogues, ad. each (and which will be forwarded post free on receipt of six stage stamps), giving the order of each day's sale, will be ready for delivery on and after the 21st day of March, inst., on application to the auctioneer, Penzance.

All persons having CLAIMS on this MINE, or on SOUTH SPEED, or GEORGIA DOWNS, are requested to send particulars of the same forthwith to Mr. Parry, the agent, at Hayle; or to Mr. Roscorla, solicitor, Penzance.—Dated March 11, 1853.

Stable for Engine Building, Iron Forge, Blast Furnaces, Foundry, Rolling Mill, Wagon Building, Saw Mill, Deal and Timber Yard, Chain and Anchor Works, Patent Ropery, Artificial Manure, Patent Fuel, or other Chemical Works, Salt Cloth Factory, Agricultural Implement Manufactory, Brewery and Malting, or any other business requiring extensive space and building accommodation. Also, 4-horse Steam Engine, Boiler, Cranes, Deals, Coal Tubs, &c.

**MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE, auctioneer,** is ordered to SELL, by AUCTION, without reserve, upon the premises, on Monday, April 4, 1853, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, the

**LEASEHOLD ENGINE MANUFACTORY AT CASTLE EDEN,** in the county of DURHAM, lately in the occupation of Thos. Richardson, Esq., deceased.

This desirable establishment, which occupies a commanding commercial position in the southern boundary of the Durham coal-field, and in the centre of an important agricultural district, abounding in magnesian limestone, is most advantageously situated at the point where the Stockton and Sunderland turnpike road crosses Hartlepool Railway, 10 miles from the main line of the York, Newcastle, and York, and six miles from the deep-water wharves of Old and West Hartlepool.

The property includes large foundries, numerous shops for engine building, smiths' joiners' work, &c., &c., and spacious yards, the whole held at the almost nominal sum of £15 per annum, under a lease which will not expire till November 13, 1858.

Also, will be sold at the same time and place, but separately from the above-named property, a HIGH-PRESSURE LEVER ENGINE, 12-in. cylinder, 2 ft. 10-in. stroke, wheel, driving shafts and sheaves, and hot and cold water pumps; ENGINE LEVER 15 ft. by 5; steam and water pipes; fire frames and bars; fan-blast; 10 coal tubs; malleable iron shafting, with cones and sheaves; two powerful foundry cranes, capable of lifting 10 tons each; double iron crane, beams, and tested chains; 5-ton cranes; metal columns, shafting, and clutches; gravel screen, engine-beam, and weight; metal pump, metal borings, fire grates, pair of large carriages; with some sundry valuable machinery patterns, malleable iron rails and chairs; rail-coke wagon, boiler wagon, timber wagon, and detached body; ash timber, spoke-wood, and wagon sheaths; stout deals and iron rails; a large quantity of roofing timbers, joists, flooring, and useful scantling; broad step-ladder; oak &c., &c.; office or library bookcase 12 ft. by 8, in five parts, with closets, &c.; and shower-bath; and sundry other articles of importance.

Inspection of the premises will be granted on application to Thomas Richardson, Esq., Castle Eden.

Auction will be served at One o'clock; the sale will commence at Two to a minute, and be continued till all is absolutely sold.

TERMS.—Under £20 in cash; above £20 in approved bills at four months' date, 5 per cent. discount will be allowed for cash in lieu of bills.

Underland Sale Offices, March 14, 1853.

**LLANELLY, SOUTH WALES.**

**MESSES. FULLER AND HORSEY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,** at the Mart, on Tuesday, April 5th, at Twelve o'clock, the PATENT FUEL KES, LLANELLY, a part of much importance on the coast of Carmarthenshire, by direct railway communication with London. The buildings, which are principally of stone, were erected about ten years since, and comprise a FACTORY of FLOORS, 60 feet by 40 feet, with a wing on either side; on the ground floor, engine-house, two lofty brick chimneys, a shed for loading or unloading, and a well, several ponds or reservoirs for water, and a spacious yard, entrance by folding gates. The total area is about 88,000 superficial feet. The are adjacent, and tramways have been constructed from the works to the landings in the docks, affording the greatest facility for landing or shipping goods. Main line of the South Wales Railway is also immediately contiguous. The works present fitted with PLANT and MACHINERY for the MANUFACTURE of BEST FUEL, having steam power equal to 30 horses, but the premises are well adapted for lead, silver, tin, or copper works, or equally so for a brewery or flour mill, &c., &c.; office or library bookcase 12 ft. by 8, in five parts, with closets, &c.; and shower-bath; and sundry other articles of importance.

Inspection of the premises will be granted on application to Thomas Richardson, Esq., Castle Eden.

Auction will be served at One o'clock; the sale will commence at Two to a minute, and be continued till all is absolutely sold.

TERMS.—Under £20 in cash; above £20 in approved bills at four months' date, 5 per cent. discount will be allowed for cash in lieu of bills.

Underland Sale Offices, March 14, 1853.

**VALUABLE LETTERS PATENT FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS.**

**MR. MURRELL** has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at GURWAY'S Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, on Tuesday, 12th April, at Eleven o'clock, by order of the mortgagee, and under a power of sale, valuable PATENT FOR IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE OF GAS, for

England, Ireland, Scotland, Channel Islands, and the Colonies, now in active operation in the Newport Gas-works, Isle of Wight; particularly meriting the attention of gas manufacturers of gas machinery and others.—Particulars may be had of Messrs. Long and Long, solicitors, 63, Cornhill; at Gurway's; and of Mr. Murrell, auctioneer and estate agent, 1, Walker, London.

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.**

MR. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

MR. CROFTS having resolved to extend his business, more generally in reference to DIVIDEND MINES, has on hand, or can procure, the best of those appearing in the London market, and in the columns of the Mining Journal, which, judiciously selected, will pay the highest rate of interest of any known security.

IN PROGRESSIVE MINES, Mr. CROFTS when called upon to recommend will do so. The mines of this class most in demand this week have been as under:—

Wheal Wrey	Penlyne Court	Wheal Edward
Eggle Lee	Tavy Consols	Clive
East Basset	East Basset	East Tamar
West Basset	Wheal Russell	Wheal Norris
Rix Hill	Hencock	North Damel
South Lovell	Wheal Yealand	Balnoon Consols
West Wheal Edward	Stoke Climsland Con.	Merilyn
Trefusis	Wh. Carpenter, S. Syd.	Herodfoot
West Ding Dong	Wheal Golden	North British
Cwm Darren	North Wheal Trelawny	Scottish Australian

MR. CROFTS transacts every description of business through the medium of the Stock Exchange, but more particularly in COLONIAL GOLD, PORT PHILIP, and NOUVEAU MONDE; and NORTH BRITISH, and SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN LAND SHARES; also VAN DIEMEN'S LAND LAND COMPANY, and MEXICAN and SOUTH AMERICAN SMELTING COMPANY.

Hours of business:—Half-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.

Dated This day, March 24, 1853, No. 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

**MR. JAMES LAKE, MINING AGENT,** 33, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years).

Begs to inform his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to DEAL IN are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the general list of the Mining Journal, and is in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in any mines quoted in that list. Mr. LAKE will furnish a list with latest prices on application.

**MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER,** 11, THREADNEEDLE STREET, and 28, NEW BOND STREET, PICCADILLY.

MR. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agua Fria	Herodfoot	Trelawny
Alfred Consols	Kilbricken	Tresavean
Ally-Crib	Leeds and St. Aubyn	Trumpet Consols
Anglo-Californian	Leeds Town Consols	Tyn-y-Worgod (slate)
Balnoon Beacon	Lelant Consols	Tywardreath
Bedford United	Levant Liberty	Tywardreath
Bedford and Lanthar	Llanes	Tywardreath
Bicton Consols	Marke Valley	United Tin
Black Rock	Mary Ann	United Mines (Taviak)
Bodmin Consols	Mendip Hills	United Mines (Gwen)
Boringdon Consols	Merilyn Michell	Venton
Boscawell Downs	Mollard	Wellington
Boscan Brewer	Monarch Gold	West Abraham
Botalack	Mostyn	West Alfred Consols
Battle Hill	Nanegollan	West Caradon
Britannia Gold & Copper	Nant-y-Car	West Damel
Bronyford	Neptune	West Ding Dong
Burna Barra (Australia)	North Wheal Robert	West Stray Park
Callington	North Franches	West Trefusis
Cardon Wood	North Basset	West Trefusis
Cardons Creek	North Buller	West Trefusis
Cathedral Carnvannal	North Cornwell	West Trefusis
Castell Dinas Carn Brea	North Damel	West Trefusis
Cwm Erian	North Pool	West Trefusis
Cwm Darren	North Rosekar	West Trefusis
Cawson Hill	North Stafford. Coal	West Trefusis
Clypease Consols	Nyphre Consols	West Trefusis
Clive	North Wheal Trelawny	West Trefusis
Colonial Condurrow	Nouveau Monde	West Trefusis
Cook's Kitchen	Okel Tor Orsedd	West Trefusis
Carvannal	Par Consols	West Trefusis
Cradock Moor	Pembroke & E. Crinnis	West Trefusis
Crow Hill	Pendarras and St. Aubyn	West Trefusis
Cubert	Penhale Consols	West Trefusis
Devon Burra Barra	Penallyne Court	West Trefusis
Devon and Courtenay	Pennance Consols	West Trefusis
Devon Consols North	Perran St. George	West Trefusis
Devon Great Consols	Phoenix Great Consols	West Trefusis
Devon Kapunda	Poltimore	West Trefusis
Dolcoath	Port Philip & Col. Gold	West Trefusis
Duke of Cornwall	Pract Consols	West Trefusis
East Alfred Consols	Prigant Consols	West Trefusis
East Basset	Rix Hill	West Trefusis
East Black Craig	Round Hill (Salop)	West Trefusis
East Burren	Silver Valley	West Trefusis
East Halamanning	Sidney Godolphin	West Trefusis
East Margaret	Sourton Consols	West Trefusis
East Pool	South Franches	West Trefusis
East Russell	South Canadian	West Trefusis
East Seton and Maude	South Condurrow	West Trefusis
East Tamar	South of Scotland	West Trefusis
East Wheal Rose	South-West Phoenix	West Trefusis
East Wheal Russell	South Wh. Basset	West Trefusis
Eggle Lee	South Wheal Lovel	West Trefusis
Emoor Eliza	South Wheal Russell	West Trefusis
Four Dargue (Cumberl.)	South Carn Brea	West Trefusis
Garreg Gonaema	South Tolgar	West Trefusis
Golden Mile Lead Mines	Spearake Consols	West Trefusis
Grambler and St. Aubyn	St. Aubyn and Grylla	West Trefusis
Great Beam	St. Day United	West Trefusis
Great Crinnis	St. Ives Consols	West Trefusis
Great Nugget Vein Co.	Stoke Climsland Consols	West Trefusis
Great Sheba Consols	Stray Park Swanpool	West Trefusis
Great Crinnis	Tavy Consols	West Trefusis
Great Wheal Alfred	Tamar Consols	West Trefusis
Great Wheal Baddern	Tees Side Trefusis	West Trefusis
Great Wheal Fortune	Trebarnah	West Trefusis
Great Wheal Vor	Trebarnah	West Trefusis
Great Bryn Consols	Trefusis	West Trefusis
Halamanning	Trelawny	West Trefusis
	Trelawny Trefusis	West Trefusis

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.

J. J. REYNOLDS will furnish a LIST, with the LATEST PRICES, of DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, together with others of a speculative character, which promise ultimately to remunerate the capitalist, the former and latter under the most promising management—a most important point to be considered by persons disposed to invest, not only as regards the management, but especially in speculative mines, the respectability of the parties with whom they embark as co-adventurers.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—March 24, 1853.

**BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be HELD at their offices, Pancreas-lane, London, on Friday the 22d of April next, at One o'clock precisely, when the accounts and transactions of the past year will be laid before them.

By order of the Board, JAMES BOOTH, Secy.

Offices, 4, Pancreas-lane, London, March 24, 1853.

**BOTTLE HILL MINE.**—ADJOURNED MEETING.—The SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING convened for this day has been ADJOURNED till MONDAY, 4th April, at Two o'clock, when, in addition to the business of the day already advertised, the following resolution will be proposed:—"That in consequence of the extreme inconvenience arising from the non-registration of a large number of the shares, the regulations of the Cost-book System, with reference to registration, shall be henceforth carried into effect."

By order of the Committee, G. REEVE, Purser.

14, St. Swithin's-lane, March 18, 1853.

**METCALFE AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.**—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Metcalfe and General Mining Company of Jamaica, will be held at the company's offices, No. 23, Eastcheap, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1853, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purposes following:—viz., 1. To increase the capital of the company.

2. To alter or amend the 23rd article of the Deed of Settlement of the company.

3. To appoint new trustees. By order of the Directors, ROBERT ESCOMBE, Secy.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1853.

**TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this Company will be HELD here on Tuesday, the 12th day of April next, at Two o'clock precisely.

Salvador House, London, March 17, 1853.

**TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.**—The Directors hereby give notice, that a MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices on Tuesday, the 13th April next, at Half-past One o'clock precisely, at which the accounts for six months, ending 31st of March inst., will be submitted.—57, Old Broad-street, March 21, 1853.

**MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.**

MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in DIVIDEND and respectively established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

**MINING PROPERTY.**—MR. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Alfred Consols	Trelawny	Wheal Margaret
West Providence	Bedford United	St. John del Rey
Lewis	South Tamar	Cobre
Trumpet Consols	North Basset	Alten
Tamar Consols	Carn Brea	Copago
Trehane	Tinorot	Cocao

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as:—

East Russell	Wheal Edward	Treleigh
St. Day United	Wheal Arthur	North Downs
Wheal Norris	Tavy Consols	West Towan
Borrington	Stray Park	East Basset
North Damel	Wheal Grenville	East Tamar
Herodfoot	Wheal Harriett	Wheal Cupid
Gawton United	Garreg	Halamanning

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

**INVESTMENTS IN MINES.**—CAPITALISTS may PURCHASE SHARES in established DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES of the first character, and in MINES which will soon pay dividends, with the certainty, if properly selected, of receiving five times the income, and a considerably greater profit on the improved value of their property than can be derived from any other public security, where the liability is limited, and no risk incurred. The undersigned are always in a position to furnish the most accurate data for the guidance of capitalists, and to effect SALES or PURCHASES in MINES of known respectability upon the best possible terms.—JAMES STEVENS TRIPP and Co., mining agents, Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clements-lane, Lombard-street. Established 1850.

**MR. WILLIAM SMITH, C.E., &c.,** has just RETURNED from his professional tour of inspection of iron, coal, and other mineral property and works, in Prussia, Belgium, &c., and may be CONSULTED daily, from Twelve to Four o'clock, at his office, 10, Salisbury-street, Adelphi, until the 3d of April next.

**MR. N. ENNOR** takes the earliest opportunity of informing the mining public, that he is ESPECIALLY ENGAGED to go into Brecon, South Wales, Radnor, Montgomery, Cardigan, Merioneth, and Carnarvon, thence to Ireland, returning through Cornwall and Devon. ANY PARTIES wishing to be FURNISHED with GENUINE REPORTS as to future prospects in mines or quarries will be supplied with them on moderate charges.—S. Ennor's travelling expenses being paid by those who first engaged him, letters directed to Wyelescombe, Somerset, will be forwarded to him, first to Wales, then to Ireland, and lastly to Cornwall.

**MR. LELEAN, No. 76, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY** TRANSACTS BUSINESS in HOME and FOREIGN MINES, INSURANCE, BANKING, RAILWAY, and other SHARES. Every information derivable from lengthened experience is offered.

**MR. GEORGE CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES,** 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

**MINING SHARES.**—MR. GEORGE SPATLEY has for SALE the following SHARES:—Mary Ann (£41); Pen-y-Gelli (£30); Hencock (£39); Tamar (£4 5s.); Wheal Golden (£3 10s.); Fat-work and Wheal Virtue (£2 15s.); Hington Down (£2 5s.); Devon Kapunda (£2 10s.); Wheal Harriett (£1 7s. 6d.); Leeds Town (£12s. 6d.); Borrington (£1 3s.); Monarch Gold (£10s.); Worthing (£10s.); Wheal Langford (£1); Prince Albert (£1 10s.); Wheal Robert (£1 17s. 6d.); South Cork Copper (£1 5s.); and North British Australasian. And will PURCHASE in the following:—East Russell, Trelawny, East Caradon, Cwm Darren, and North Wheal Trelawny. MR. SPATLEY also TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all British and Foreign MINES.—2, Winchester-buildings, London.

**MINING SHARES.**—WANTED TO PURCHASE, from 5 to 25 SHARES in Bedford United, 5 to 20 in Eggle Lee, 2 Wheal Seton, 2 West Caradon, 1 South Wheal Frances, 1 North Pool, and 5 to 10 East Basset.—A letter to Mr. Rice, 47, New Church-street, Edgeware-road, will meet with prompt attention.

**SHARES WANTED.**—4 Wheal Levels (130th); 4 Wheal Reeths (240th); 2 Trumpet Consols (100th); 1 Great Work (110th); 1 Phoenix (30th); 2 Wheal Margaret (112th); 10 East Wheal Margaret (1024th); 1 Great Consols (96th); 2 Treviskey and Barrier (130th); 8 Wheal Montague (512th); 1 North Pool (200th). Tenders, stating lowest price, will meet with attention.—Address, William Henry Castle, Post-office, Manchester.

**MONEY FOR MORTGAGE OR PURCHASE.**—ANY SUM not more than TWELVE THOUSAND POUNDS is ready for MORTGAGE of acceptable security, or for PURCHASE. The rate of interest will be THREE PER CENT., and a term of years will be granted. And as this £12,000 belongs wholly to Mr. Coward, he will not negotiate with any one but the principal.—Address, by letter, free of postage, John James Coward, Esq., Lansdowne-crescent, Bath. Mineral property not objected to.

**NOTICE.**—MR. GEO. ROBINSON begs to notify that the leasehold mining property known as the CRAIGWEN MINE, NORTH WALES, IS DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Offices, 21, Old Bond-street, March 23, 1853.

**NOTICE TO MINING AGENTS.**—SAMUEL BEAGLEHOLE and JOHN BUCKNELL having RAN THEIR BARGAIN at the STOKES CLIMSAND CONSOLS MINE, MINE AGENTS are CAUTIONED against EMPLOYING them as it is intended to proceed against the said men.

Stoke Climsland Consols, March 23, 1853.

**SECRETARY.**—A GENTLEMAN of EXPERIENCE is NOW DISENGAGED.—Address, "J. K.," 5, Dowgate-hill.

**WANTED, in the OFFICE of a MINE VALUER and SHARE BROKER, a RESPECTABLE and THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED MAN, as PRINCIPAL CLERK, to whom a good salary will be given.**—Applications may be forwarded, pre-paid, to "W. C. F.," at Mr. Hickson's, 3, King-street, Cheapside.

**TO MINE AGENTS AND BAILIFFS.**—WANTED, a YOUNG, ACTIVE, and PRACTICAL MAN, to take the MANAGEMENT of a small COPPER and LEAD MINE. This offers an excellent opening to a young man desirous of advancing himself, as a preference will be given to a practical miner, if he be acquainted with, and competent now to undertake a management. Unexceptionable references for strict honesty and integrity will be necessary.—Address, by letter in first instance, with full particulars, to "A. B.," Mr. Golds, law stationer, No. 15, Gray's-inn-square.

**CLEW BAY COPPER MINE, IRELAND.**—WANTED, SHARES in the above.—Address, by letter, stating number and price, to Mr. R. Filmer, 38, Leybourne-road, Kentish-town.

**TO BE SOLD, ONE SIXTY-FOURTH ORIGINAL SHARE in the ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY, price £700.** Should the company, from any circumstance, fail to pay £10 per cent. during the next twelve months, the present owner guarantees to make up all deficiency.—Address, "A. B.," care of James Wyatt, Esq., 10, Gray's-inn-square.

**TIN-WORKS IN SOUTH WALES.**—TO BE SOLD, a TIN-PLATE WORK and FORGE, capable of turning out 1500 boxes of tin-plate weekly.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. Mallaby and Townsend, solicitors, 57, Wick-street, Liverpool.

**TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.**—TO BE SOLD, about 200 tons of good heavy WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP, lying convenient for removal.—For particulars and to see, apply to J. L. Bent, Esq., 5, Crompton Quay, Dublin.

**BODMIN CONSOLS LEAD MINES, IN CORNWALL.**—A Gentleman, who holds a greater interest in these mines than his other engagements justify, is desirous of SELLING TEN or TWENTY of his SHARES. The calls are all paid, £11 on each share. A powerful steam-engine and two boilers are on the mines. Considerable work has been executed, and the first parcel of silver-lead ore has just been sold at good prices. The balance-sheet, rendered to the last instant, shows a profit of £1000. A very considerable sacrifice will be made, and no doubt great profit will accrue to the purchaser of these shares, as almost any offer will be accepted, although the prospects are brilliant. Apply to "C. T.," Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, before ten or



**AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION.**—The Managing Committee have much pleasure in communicating to their co-adventurers the following extracts from the REPORT of the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held at the offices of the Association, No. 433, George-street, Sydney, on Saturday, the 13th of November, 1852; showing the position of the Company at that time:—viz:—

1. "The extensive works commenced in August last for draining Erskine Island, on the Taron, and which have incessantly occupied the whole staff during a very wet season, are nearly completed; and the engineer reports that coarse gold in the alluvium has been reached, and with moderate weather the returns henceforward will be large and certain. This island, which has been granted to the company, contains an area of about 12 acres of auriferous deposit, and half a mile of the richest bed of clay in the river."

2. "The driving a tunnel through Lucky Point, which has been commenced by wealthy contractors, with a penalty of £2000 unless completed in three months, will, it is believed, effectually drain the whole of that celebrated peninsula, whereby the bed claims belonging to this company, and extending over 324 feet, will be speedily workable. These claims lie on both sides of those worked last year respectively by Messrs. West and Want, and which severally produced 34 ozs. daily."

3. "The other properties on the Taron—viz., Church Flat, Little Oakley Creek, Green Island, Erskine Flat, and the Quartz Vein and Race near Paterson's Point, will be worked whenever the Committee of Management shall deem it most advisable. The company, therefore, stands in a very favourable position. Their staff of 25 experienced miners and ore-washers are bound for 12 months, at very reasonable wages, and are giving every satisfaction to their employers; and the season of the year is the most propitious for reaching the rich auriferous deposits of the Taron."

4. "In conclusion, your Directors trust that the shareholders will continue to have confidence in an enterprise which, free from liability, offers prospects of certain and permanent success."

"Proposed by the Rev. Thomas Aitken, seconded by Samuel Burleigh, Esq., and unanimously carried, 'That the Report of the Directors be received and adopted.'"

The Committee beg to add, that a copy of the Report may be seen at the offices of the Association, No. 1, Moorgate, London.

By order of the Board,

JAMES DULLING, Purser.

**MOUNT CARBON CHARTERED COAL AND IRON COMPANY.**  
FAYETTE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, U.S.

The company being incorporated by Charter from the State Legislature, no liability will be attached to the shareholders beyond the amount of shares.  
Capital £150,000, in 150,000 parts of £1 each; to be paid in full on allotment, without further call or liability.

#### DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL HINDS, Esq., 61, Portland-place  
J. C. H. COLQUHOUN, Esq., 32, York-street, Portman-place  
GEOFFREY GRIFIN, Esq., 21, Tottenham-yard, Lothbury  
JOSEPH LAURIE, Esq., Portman-square  
GEORGE J. BURLEIGH, Esq., Harwood Lodge, Newbury, Berks  
W. T. POUSSIN, Esq., late Ambassador to America, 49, Rue Richer, Paris  
JOHN Y. CLARKE, Esq., 39, Rue d'Amsterdam, Paris

SOLICITORS—Messrs. King and Aitken; F. Truefit, Esq., 21, Earl-street, Blackfriars.  
BROKERS—Messrs. Eyrlyn Brothers, 22, Change-alley, Cornhill; John G. Bone, Esq., 8, Bank Chambers, Lothbury.

BANKERS IN LONDON—Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

BANKERS IN PARIS—Messrs. Livingston, Wells, and Co., 5, Place de la Bourse.

SECRETARY pro tem—Mr. W. A. Hoerber.

OFFICES—30, BUCKLESBURY.

#### PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is the working of a large tract of coal land in Virginia (10,000 acres), near the Kanawha River, a navigable tributary of the Ohio, and convenient to all the great western markets.

A charter has been obtained from the Virginia State Legislature for working this company, and the lands purchased in "fee simple," so that no liability will be attached to shareholders beyond the amount of subscribed shares.

This estate lies upon the slope of an elevated ridge, on the right or east side of Armstrong's Creek, a navigable tributary of the Great Kanawha River, and upon the route of the Virginia Central Railroad, which affords an outlet to the Atlantic cities.

Its distance from the Kanawha River is one mile and a quarter, and its frontage upon the creek is about nine miles. The creek bottoms are level, and offer no obstruction to a railway, which can be built at a small expense.

The tract contains inexhaustible deposits of splint coal, common bituminous, and of Cannel coal, in 16 seams of from 3 to 8 feet thickness, the entire average being more than 70 feet of workable coal. These are entirely above water level. They lie nearly horizontally, dipping about 30 feet per mile towards the creek, enough to afford a natural drainage—consequently will require no machinery for pumping. The coal measures, or seams, of this region are not subject to faults, and the several seams upon this tract, cropping out upon the slopes, may be traced along the whole front.

The seams of splint coal are from 6 to 8 feet thick. The coal is the best known in the western markets for the use of steamers, for foundries, and for furnaces. It is of high heating power, of great purity and freedom from earthy matter, of little tendency to clinker, is extremely hard and compact, and is, for this reason, and its freedom from sulphur, beyond danger of spontaneous combustion, to which many other coals are liable.

The Cannel coal is of the best quality, equal in every respect to the finest British Cannel. It is found in a seam 31 feet thick, which has been opened, and computed to contain many thousands of tons.

The only Cannel coal of good quality known in the United States is found in the Valley of the Kanawha, and at different points this same seam is actively mined by companies that have met with great success, although under disadvantages of position as compared with this tract.

Besides these large quantities of coal that are known to exist, iron ore abounds, and the increasing demand and high prices of iron at the present time would alone justify the working of a company with a certain and profitable return. The tract is well timbered, and a great portion finely suited for agricultural purposes. The State is one of the healthiest in the Union, and most conveniently situated to the great western markets.

In all instances where coal mining has been carried on to any extent, the lands have very much enhanced in value, both for agricultural and mining purposes. The Company holding the Mount Carbon estate in "fee simple" are in a position to dispose of portions of the property, as it increases in value, to other parties or companies.

The quantity of workable coal above water level on this property is estimated by Prof. Ansted (who has recently returned from a special mission to the district) at 55,000 tons per acre, and on the 10,000 acres the enormous quantity of 550,000,000 tons. A very large and extended system of working may safely be ventured on in a case where the mineral property is so clearly developed, and readily obtained, and where the quantity of mineral in sight is so exceedingly large.

These coals will find ready markets at Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, and other large cities and towns on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; also at depots already established, or to be established, by the company, to supply steam-boats, of which nearly 400 pass weekly on the Ohio, and nearly as many more on the Mississippi. The cost of carrying these coals to New Orleans, which is now the great entrepôt for an immense number of vessels in the trade for supplying coals to the Australian packet stations, and also the Pacific steam companies, is but trifling, and the increase of steam navigation on the Pacific, warrants an immense consumption, and likewise a high price for years to come. (See Professor Ansted's report, markets, &c.)

The estimated cost of working these mines, and carrying the coal to market, has been carefully calculated by Professor Ansted. The calculation is based on a high rate of wages and advanced prices of some articles, with the following result:—

Dead work and loss in mine ..... per ton of 20 bushels 4 Cents.  
Getting and hauling coal to day ..... 50  
Conveying to river and putting on board ..... 12  
Oil, lights, and sundry small charges ..... 4=70 Cents.

To this must be added for all coal conveyed to a distance, the proportion of cost of boats and tolls on the Kanawha (say, 40 cents per ton), and a charge for commission, deposit, wharfage, or storing, which may be taken at 10 cents. The total charge to be added for wages and further expenses of transport may be taken at 4 cents per ton for every 100 miles conveyed. This would amount to 12 cents per ton at Cincinnati, 18 cents at Louisville, and 20 cents at New Orleans. Thus the cost of the coal as put on board being 20 cents, or 3s. per ton, the total cost when stored at Cincinnati, adding one-tenth for risk of loss by river transportation, would be in English money 6s. 1d. per ton, in Louisville 6s. 4d., and in New Orleans 9s. 3d. per ton, the average market selling price being more than 100 per cent. advance. The different markets for the Mount Carbon Coal are fully detailed in Prof. Ansted's report, of which the following is an extract:—

"It may be well to say a few words as to the probable percentage to be derived from any given amount of capital in working this property, yet it is difficult to do so without appearing to be extravagant. Assuming, however, a capital of £200,000 available for plant, necessary tools, and working capital, there is no reason why a business of at least 200,000 tons per annum should not be established. At the average prices of good coal in ordinary seasons (say 9s. per ton) at Cincinnati, any quantity sold there would yield a net profit of 2s. 7d. per ton, while that sold at New Orleans at 20s. per ton would give a profit of 10s. 4d. per ton. The sale at intermediate points would, of course, be made at prices having reference to distance, but the profits would increase with the distance in something like a direct ratio. If, therefore, we assume the sales to be as follows, the profits may readily be calculated in the general way, and the result will thus appear:—

At Cincinnati and for depots not lower down Tons. s. d. £ s. d.  
than that city ..... 80,000 profit 7 7 per ton 10,333 6 8

At various towns and for river navigation below Cincinnati ..... 80,000 " 5 0 " 10,000 0 0

At New Orleans ..... 40,000 " 10 4 " 20,666 13 4

Tons of coal ..... 200,000 giving a profit of £21,000 0 0

Being at the rate of 25 per cent. on the capital. The above only affords a glimpse of the prospects of success fairly in view."

1. There is a large tract of nearly horizontal coal-bearing deposits of unusual regularity, great thickness, and excellent quality, near a navigable stream.

2. From this tract is a straight course of 2000 miles of river navigation, and numerous large towns on the river banks, from which proceed very important and extensive railways, tending to open a communication with other towns, some of them of the largest magnitude.

3. Not only does the tract generally contain coal, but the particular property before us has the great advantage of being conveniently situated for working several valuable beds above the water-line, and the coal is proved both at the water's edge and at various heights on the hill-side.

4. There is a large natural market very insufficiently provided for, but constantly increasing in extent, the present supply being variable, and usually commanding high prices. More than this ought not to be needed to secure the employment of capital in this direction, and it would be difficult to set a limit to the amount that could be invested with advantage.

The Mount Carbon estate is so situated as to require only one and a quarter mile of railroad to connect with the Great Central railroad of the river, and the cost in getting coals to market, owing to the convenient location, will be much less than many other mines. The company being incorporated by Charter of the Virginia State Legislature, the English Joint-stock Act does not apply, and as the scrip will be payable to bearer, no deed is required to be signed.

**FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.**  
To the directors of the Mount Carbon Chartered Coal and Iron Company, 30, Bucklebury.

Gentlemen, I request that you will allot me shares of £1 each, in the above company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number you may allot me, and pay the deposit of £1 per share, when required.

References ..... Name in full .....  
Signature ..... Residence .....  
Date ..... Business or profession .....

**THE RHEIDOL UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.**  
I request that you will allot me shares in the above company, and I undertake to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of £1 per share thereon when required.

Name in full ..... Name of Referee .....  
Residence and address ..... Description .....  
Date .....

**WHEEL PROCKTER.**—The SHARES of this MINE having been all ALLOTTED, the Committee request that TRANSFERS be SENT to the offices at LAUNCESTON, in order that certificates may be substituted in lieu thereof.

J. E. PROCKTER, Purser.

**COPPER AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF NELSON, NEW ZEALAND.**—(Provisionally registered.)  
Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each, all paid up.—A limited number only will be offered for sale in this country.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINES AT NELSON—W. L. Wrey, Esq., Government Geologist.  
ACCOUNTANT AND SECRETARY—Mr. J. H. Burnard.  
INSPECTORS OF WORKS—Mr. John Hare, and Mr. Thomas E. Bott.

AMATEURS IN LONDON—Ferdinand Johnson and Co., Hatton Garden.  
BROKER—Joseph Davis, Esq., 75, Old Broad-street Chambers, City.

AGENT IN LONDON—Mr. Joseph Stayer, 110, Fenchurch-street; at whose offices forms of application and prospectuses can be obtained, which, to avoid trouble, can only be had on payment of 2s. to meet the preliminary expenses, and no other application than the printed form will have attention.

Science has long determined that the province of Nelson, New Zealand, was not only an extensive mineral country, but that its eastern ranges were the repositories of rich mineral and metallic ores; among these may be enumerated gold, silver, lead, copper, and coal. This has now been confirmed by the investigations of W. L. Wrey, Esq., whose report was published in the gazette of the colony by order of the Governor, Sir George Grey; and, subsequently, by a special committee, composed of the Hon. Mr. Stafford, Dr. Munro, Mr. Travers, Mr. Wells, W. L. Wrey, Esq., Government Geologist (accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Dillon, Crown Commissioner), and Mr. Brunner, Crown Surveyor, whose report will be found in the *Australian and New Zealand Gazette* of the 5th March, 1853.

The copper in particular presents itself in such masses as to require no mining, but simply cutting and removing the ore produce to the smelting-works; this is found to average 30 per cent. It is intended to limit the operations of this company entirely to mining, and whatever is required in pursuit of mining and the uses of the ores.

The directors intend to contract with a smelting company in London, to undertake the reduction of its ores on the spot, where every convenience offers for the process being carried on with the greatest economy and convenience; thus the necessity of exporting the ores in their crude state will be avoided, and prove advantageous, by enabling the company's officers to personally inspect the reduction of their ores. The working capital of the company is small, compared with the magnitude of the undertaking. No doubt whatever is entertained but that the amount suggested is equal to every requirement, inasmuch as the Burra Burra, of South Australia, commenced with only a capital of £12,000. The profits realised from some of the richest copper mines by expensive machinery give the following results:—

Devon Great Consols ..... £ 1 0 0 per share ..... £304 per share ..... £ 450 each.  
Wheal Buller ..... 5 0 0 " ..... 242 " ..... 1200 "

United Mines ..... 40 0 0 " ..... 370 " ..... 400 "  
Wheal Bassett ..... 10 5 0 " ..... 370 " ..... 600 "  
South Canadian ..... 2 10 0 " ..... 220 "

Phoenix ..... 30 0 0 " ..... 750 "

Burra Burra Mine, of South Australia, has given a return much greater than any gold mine ever yet formed—viz:—

In June, 1847 ..... 50 per cent. dividend.  
In July, ..... 50 "

In Aug., ..... 100 "

In Dec., ..... 200 "

In 1848, three dividends of 200 per cent. each, so that in 15 months this mine gave dividends equal to 1000 per cent. on the subscribed capital. The prosperity of this mine has only been slightly interrupted by the absence of sufficient labour to the more attractive gold diggings in Victoria.

This company will conduct its works by the aid of a few Cornish miners superintending the native labour, which can be obtained in the settlement at rates not exceeding 2s. 6d. per diem.

It is anticipated from the reports of Mr. Wrey and the special committee, that no delay or expenditure is required to prove the mines, or to purchase machinery, but simply to provide the funds for sending out a skilful mining captain, engineer, and an efficient staff of miners to conduct the works, and to erect the buildings necessary for their comfort, and the protection of the property.

The Burra Burra had to cut the coal, stone, and men, and bring their ores 95 miles to a place of shipment, when they made the dividend; whereas these workings are within eight miles of the port of Nelson, from whence they draw all their supplies, having also an abundant supply of water for the mines, and the means of transporting the produce to the market.

The celebrated coal-fields of Takaka and Pakawau, lately secured by Government purchase from the natives, are immediately connected with this district, where wood, stone, and bricks are plentiful, and lime-works in full operation—in the former the company have already secured 150 acres of freehold land.

N.B.—Since this prospectus was prepared, the *Times*, on the 11th March inst., gives further details respecting these discoveries.

Extract from a Letter, W. L. Wrey, Esq., to His Honour the Superintendent of the Nelson Settlement in New Zealand, dated 25th May, 1852.

I have very great pleasure in being able to report to you, that I believe the copper lode of this district to contain very rich metal in very great abundance; and I can add, I never saw any lode, anywhere, present such decided appearance of metal as its outcrop has at this spot; and the only real expense required is, in laying out with skill, a line of transport to a shipping place. Pumps or steam machinery are not necessary here.

The following extract is copied from the *Nelson Examiner*, of July 14th, 1851.

We learn from Mr. Wrey himself, that he never saw such strong indications of mineral wealth as in the locality of the Nelson Mines. He is persuaded that the copper ores are likely to prove richer and of greater abundance than at the Burra Burra of South Australia. Mr. Wrey is further of opinion, that these mines could be most safely and profitably worked by a company, as other minerals, besides copper, are to be obtained, which will not only confer advantages on the colony as well as individual shareholders.

Extracts from the Superintendent of Military Roads, enclosed in Governor Grey's despatch to Earl Grey, on the subject of employing the natives of New Zealand upon great public works, and their aptitude for the service, reporting the success that has attended the attempt.

Wellington, New Zealand, 24, 1847.—SIR: A year having elapsed since you were pleased to direct the employment of natives upon the military roads, under my superintendence, I now submit the result to your Excellency's consideration. In the course of the year about 350 natives have been employed at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem; during this time they have taken part in every operation, such as bridge-making, sloping, draining, filling, and metalling, they have cut seven miles of road out of steep hills and precipices, completing the whole to my satisfaction. You will perceive that the wages paid to the natives have been little more than half those of European workmen, and the amount of labour exceeds what the same number of soldiers would have performed in the time, &c.

Captain 58th Regiment, Superintendent Military Roads.

Extract from Capt. Russell's report to Sir George Grey, forwarded to Earl Grey, Wellington, January 1, 1848.—In disposition the natives appear cheerful and singularly free from the vice of drunkenness, so much so, as to enable me to repeat the assurance lately given to your Excellency, that not a case has ever yet come under the observation of either myself or the superintendents of parties.

Those who profess Christianity, as is the case with the majority, are strict in their religious observances, nothing being allowed to interfere with their morning and evening worship. Their capacity as workmen is best shown by the works which they have executed; the only European labour which has been used in the construction of bridges, &c., on the greater part of the line, being that of a foreman, who instructed them. From such material, I conceive, an artificer corps might be formed peculiarly valuable to this country, affording a command of labour in any desired locality, admirably adapted to New Zealand, &c.

Capt. 58th Regiment, Superintendent Military Roads.

**FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.**  
To the Committee of Management of the Copper and General Mining Company of Nelson, New Zealand.

GENTLEMEN, I request that you will allot me shares in the above undertaking, and I agree to accept the same, and to pay the deposit when required.

Name in full ..... Residence .....  
Trade or profession ..... Reference .....

**AQUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—The Directors have to inform the shareholders and the public that they have RECEIVED ADVICES from the resident engineer, under date 1st of February, from which the following is an extract:—"I am glad to inform you that the weather has changed, and that we have again commenced operations at the Gold Hill Mine; the mail packet of the 1st of March will take home our first return of gold." This letter, which, with the Company's other advices, may be seen at the office, makes no mention whatever of the alleged damage to the machinery or buildings in consequence of the floods of 3, Old Broad-street, March 19, 1853.

By order, WM. J. VIAN, Secy.

**LAIGLE D'OR MINING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.**—Notice is hereby given, that the SCRIP of this Company will be READY FOR DELIVERY to the shareholders, in EXCHANGE for the BANKERS' RECEIPTS, on and after Monday, the 28th inst., at the office of the Secretary, under, between the hours of Eleven and One, at the office of the Council.

By order of the Council, D. NISBETT, Jun., Secretary.

**COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after MONDAY next, the 28th inst.

WILLIAM JESSE, General Secy.

**RHEIDOL UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.**  
In 10,000 shares, 2000 of which are now offered by the present proprietors to the public at £1 each, in order to complete their working capital and machinery.

ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

OFFICES—13, BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

The present proprietors and committee of management consist of highly respectable and influential gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Birmingham and elsewhere, a list of whom may be seen at the offices of the company, as also the regular reports from their resident agents, as contained in their prospectuses.

These mines are surrounded by the best paying ones in South Wales, which are dividing enormous profits, and the present aspect of the workings fully justifies the expectation of similar results from this undertaking; most valuable lodes have already been cut, and the ores are now being prepared for the market.

SECRETARY AND PURSER—Mr. Wm. Phillips.  
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Mr. Matthew Francis.

BANKERS—The Birmingham Town and District Banking Company.

Application for the above shares may be made as follows, on or before the 11th of April next, to Mr. Wm. Phillips, at the offices of the company; or to Mr. George Batters, 26, Throgmorton-street, London; from whom prospectuses and any further information may be obtained.

**THE RHEIDOL UNITED SILVER-LEAD COMPANY.**  
I request that you will allot to me shares in the above company, and I undertake to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of £1 per share thereon when required.

Name in full ..... Name of Referee .....  
Residence and address ..... Description .....  
Date .....

**WHEEL PROCKTER.**—The SHARES of this MINE having been all ALLOTTED, the Committee request that TRANSFERS be SENT to the offices at LAUNCESTON, in order that certificates may be substituted in lieu thereof.

J. E. PROCKTER, Purser.

**CRAFANT CONSOLS COPPER MINE, NORTH WALES.**  
Held under lease for 21 years.  
To be Conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each, to be paid on allotment.

DIRECTORS AND MANAGING COMMITTEE.  
WILLIAM HEALL, Esq., 14, Fenchurch-street, London.  
WILLIAM HOBSON, Esq., Grove Lodge, Sheffield.  
EDWARD LODGE, Esq., 43, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park.  
THOMAS MEARBECK, Esq., Sheffield.  
ROBERT MITCHELL, Esq., Sheffield.  
E. H. RUDEFORTH, Esq., 6, Air-street, Piccadilly.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman and Co., 23, Nicholas-lane.  
BROKERS—Messrs. Field, Ron, and Wood, 9, Warndon-court, Throgmorton-street; George Wilson, Esq., 6, George-street, Sheffield.  
DIRECTING AND CONSULTING ENGINEER—St. Pierre Foley, Esq., 19, Gibson-street, Islington.

SECRETARY—Mr. William Battye.  
OFFICES—33, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET.

**PROSPECTUS.**  
The above mines are situated in the parish of Llanbedr, near Harlech, in the county of Merioneth, North Wales. The sett is extensive, extending over a surface of 25 acres, and the lodes are traceable 605 fms. east and west on their bearing, with some cross lodes which make great deposits of ore, particularly at their junction with the chief lodes.

The ore is of the richest description of yellow copper ore, producing 33 per cent. of metallic copper, specimens of which may be seen at the offices of the company, one of nearly solid ore, weighing more than 3 cwt., a specimen highly interesting from its extraordinary size. The mines are now in course of working, and making good returns for the capital expended.

Notice is particularly requested to the annexed extracts from the reports of the engineers, which are open for inspection at the company's offices; also to the fact that there is sufficient water power at command for all mining purposes, rendering steam machinery unnecessary.

There is a good road leading directly through the sett to the port of shipment at Llanbedr, which is only three miles distant from the mines.

The late proprietors have agreed to take shares in the mine for the full amount of their interest, and to allow a considerable portion of their shares to remain in the hands of the directors, until the mine pays a dividend.

Application for shares to be made to the secretary, at the company's offices, and to the brokers.

**REPORTS.**  
Extract from the report of St. Pierre Foley, Esq., C. and M.E.  
Very rich copper lodes have been discovered on this extensive sett, containing yellow copper ore of the richest description; greenish and black oxide, and native copper ore, the general matrix being quartz of that description which miners look on as favourable to copper deposits. Having repeatedly examined this mining sett and all the mine works therewith, and now having inspected the shafts, levels, &c., and the indications that new trials exhibit, I think I am fully warranted in reporting most favourably on the prospects of these mines, as I have done before, and I am glad to find that I am supported in this judgment by those eminent captains whose reports you have placed before me. I believe with them, your mines of Crafnant only require systematic and economical working to produce vast and most profitable returns.

March, 1853.

Extract from the report of Capt. FRANCIS TREWEEK.  
This mine is situated in the parish of Llanbedr, about three miles in a north-west direction from the town of Harlech. The lodes run nearly east and west, or longitudinal with the hill. Many trials have been made on the back of one of these lodes, within the range of 400 yards, and in none of them has the lode been found barren, but, on the contrary, in several places it has been found exceedingly productive, and that, too, of the richest variety of sulphuretted oxides, and carbonates of copper, as are rarely seen produced from one lode. Many tons of this ore have been sold at a very high price, and many tons are now on the mine, preparing for the market, the strata of the hill in which the lode runs, are porphyritic trap and kilaas, or clay-slate. The general appearances and prospects of the mine in its present stage are exceedingly flattering; and the existence of a strong parallel lode, that may be seen about 30 fms. to the north, tends to considerably enhance the prospects. I have much pleasure in stating that I have a very favourable opinion of these mines, and I feel almost confident that the lodes will be productive of abundance of ore. The facilities for working the mines are twofold—First, an adit can be driven from the base of the hill, that will cut the lode 100 fms. below surface. Secondly, should it be considered more economical to work the mine by the sinking of an engine-shaft, and driving therefrom at different levels, &c., there is a powerful stream of water that can be made available to the working of sufficiently powerful machinery to drain the mine to any depth.

Extract from the Report of Capt. JOHN DAVIES.  
The Crafnant Copper Mine is situated about three miles from the town of Harlech, in the parish of Llanbedr, North Wales. The sett is very extensive, embracing a high hill or mountain, composed chiefly of schistose slate, highly mineralised, and through which several lodes are passing in different directions, and of various angles of declination—all of which contain ore of high produce. One lode, however, is of greater magnitude than the others, having an east and west direction, and running nearly longitudinally with the mountain; and considering the partial excavations and explorations on it, its produce has been very extraordinary, having in a few superficial fathoms produced about 30 tons of very rich copper ore! I was highly pleased to find a good heap of ore lying on the floors; some of the stones were very large and very rich, equaling any to be seen in large and fully developed mines; and during my stay in the mine good stones of copper ore were broken from the lode. At the foot of the mountain, and within the sett, a very fine river flows with great impetuosity, equal to any power required for machinery of any magnitude; but the height and abruptness of the surface of the hills will enable the proprietors to communicate lodes at considerable depths without the aid of pumping engines, which of itself is of great importance; and its proximity to the port of Llanbedr is another local advantage, most desirable for the conveyance and shipment of the ores.

St. Agnes, near Truro, March 1853.

**WEST CRINNIS COPPER MINE.**  
IN THE PARISH OF ST. AUUSTELL, CORNWALL.  
CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.  
In 2500 parts or shares; payable by a deposit of 10s. per share, and three equal quarterly instalments, of 10s. each.—Dues 1-18th.

OFFICES—ST. GEORGE'S CHAMBERS, HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM; and No. 33, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

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## Original Correspondence.

## MINING LAWS.

Sir,—In my letter inserted in your Journal of the 12th inst., I directed attention to the 7th and 8th Vic., cap. 110, and to the 11th and 12th Vic., p. 45, as evidence that adventurers were entitled to conduct mining operations upon the Cost-book System out of the jurisdiction of the Court of Stannaries, and that companies so formed are not illegal. Your article of the 19th inst. on Mr. Higgins's pamphlet induces me to return to the subject, and enquire whether that gentleman, the writer of the City Article in the Times, or any of your numerous readers can refer to a single case, either at law or equity, where a decision has been given at all calculated to support the views of the learned writer of *The Gold Companies, and the Cost-book System*? I have searched carefully, but without being able to find one, and shall feel obliged by any information they can afford me.

You have alluded to the decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, as to the right of a shareholder to determine and put an end to his liability by relinquishing his shares; and, as the question is of great importance to the mining world, I have obtained the facts of the case referred to, which are as follows—A company was formed to work a lead mine in Merioneth, N.W. The prospectus stated it was "formed upon the Cost-book Principle," and in addition to setting forth the promising character of the speculation, it contained "rules and regulations" under which the operations were to be conducted. The 24th rule was, "That any shareholder may determine his or her responsibility or liability with respect to the affairs of these mines, upon his or her giving notice in writing to the pursuer of the company for the time being, of his or her desire of retiring from the company, and also upon depositing with the said pursuer the transfer of the share or shares held by him or her, and signing a relinquishment of all claims or demands on the company, in respect of such share or shares." A became a holder of 90 shares, and paid all calls made thereon; he never attended any meeting, or signed the cost-book. Considerable progress was made in developing the mine, until from the non-payment of calls by some of the shareholders, and there being no remedy to enforce payment thereof, the company fell into difficulties, and A, without ascertaining and paying his proportion of the outstanding liabilities, relinquished all his shares, under the rule above-mentioned. Actions were at this time commenced by creditors against the directors, who (finding many other shareholders following the example of A) immediately petitioned under the Joint-Stock Companies' Winding-up Acts, 1848 and 1849, and obtained an order for the dissolution and winding-up of the affairs of the company. Under these circumstances, A was placed on the list of contributories by the official manager (as liable to contribute towards the debts due by the company at the time he relinquished his shares), and he was settled thereon by the Master in Chancery, to whom the winding-up had been referred. Upon appeal against the decision of the Master, Vice-Chancellor Stuart decided that A was not a contributory, inasmuch as having paid all calls, he was entitled to determine and put an end to his liability in the way pointed out by the rules and regulations of the company. The case was then taken by the official manager before the Lord Justices (Lord Cranworth and Sir J. L. Knight Bruce), who discharged the order of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, and sent the matter back to the Master to be reheard, the parties being unable to agree as to the facts. I will watch the proceedings, as I think it desirable that the result should be made known through your columns. The question appears to me to be simply this—Can A, when the partnership is in difficulties, relieve himself from liability to contribute to the then existing debts by relinquishing his shares? The right to determine his liability cannot, and I believe is not, questioned. Mr. Collier, in his *Treatise on the Law relating to Mines*, says (p. 93-4) "It is understood that any adventurer may relinquish his share, and with it his liabilities, at least as far as his partners are concerned, by giving notice of relinquishment in writing to the pursuer, and settling his account with the mine."

I have heard it stated by an eminent barrister, that the essence of the Cost-book System is, that no debt can be incurred by the company; that the principle is to work with funds previously provided by a call; that any other mode of proceeding is contrary to the Cost-book System, and at once brings the company within the Joint-Stock Companies' Registration Act: in fact, it is impossible to state the various conflicting opinions on the matter, and it is a source of great satisfaction to learn that the ability and experience of Mr. Collier will be forthwith directed to the introduction of a legislative enactment, whereby it is to be hoped all doubts, dangers, and difficulties will be removed. Now is the time for your correspondents, Mr. Seymour Smith, "K. Q. X. Gnome," "T. T.," and others to "speak out," so that no point may be overlooked: "Where no counsel is, the people fall; but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety."

London, March 21.

R. P. H.

## MR. BLACKWELL ON THE BLAST-FURNACE.

Sir,—I have been looking with considerable interest for the discussion on Mr. Blackwell's paper, read at the Birmingham Institute of Mechanical Engineers, and now that it is printed beg to offer a few remarks. I should have been glad if Mr. Blackwell had stated whence he derived the hint for the experiments made in Derbyshire on the best arrangement for filling the blast-furnace. I always like to trace improvements to their origin. I never saw this advantageous plan referred to in public, until I gave in your columns a statement of its effects in January, 1847; and I never saw it used, except where immediately derived from the furnace managers, from whom I stated, in a subsequent letter, I had myself obtained it. I wish, therefore, Mr. Blackwell had named how he learned the process. I had some correspondence in 1848-9 with a friend of his on the matter: perhaps this led to his experiments. The general impression of the meeting seems to have been rather opposed to any absolute economy being the effect of the use of the waste gases. On this subject, as affecting the quality of the iron, I have promised you some details, which I hope shortly to have sufficiently complete for publication. In the meantime, what I principally wish to notice is the process of gaseous deoxidation, which Mr. Stephenson "does not understand."

It is now as much as 20 years since the late Mr. Macintosh patented a process for the conversion of iron into steel, without the presence of concrete carbon, by the simple agency of carburized hydrogen gas. There was no doubt whatever about the steel being effectually carbonised: the plan failed solely from the difficulty of confining and managing the gas at the high temperature required. The obvious deduction from this established fact was that the deoxidation and carbonisation of iron was at all times effected by gaseous action. Nature has no caprice; it does not suit with her economy to effect the same object indifferently by several agencies sometimes one way, sometimes another. The mode in which the solid coke of a blast-furnace could enter into combination with the chemical atoms of the oxides, which were loosely interspersed in very imperfect contact with the carbon, has always been a difficult consideration. My father very early made many experiments as to the agency of carbonic acid at high temperatures, and found it to be null; but when subsequently the existence and composition of carbonic oxide came to be definitely determined, and when Messrs. Playfair and Bunsen had ascertained that carbonic acid did not exist immediately over the tuyères, but that the whole of the second zone of heat in the blast-furnace was filled with the more carbonised combination of oxygen, an entirely new light was thrown upon former difficulties. There seemed no doubt whatever as to the process which actually constituted the smelting of iron ores; but still the evidence, however strong, was that of inference, not of proof. Early in 1849, wishing thoroughly to investigate the matter by further aid than my own observations and experiments, I wrote to enquire of Mr. John Mitchell if he could give me any experimental facts as to the agency of carbonic oxide gas in the deoxidation of metals. He replied that he was then actually experimenting on the subject. In the autumn of the same year he published in your pages his highly valuable exposition of the changes in volume and temperature which the blast entering a furnace undergoes successively by the combinations it is exposed to. I then stated my own views fully in several letters, expressing the conviction that in all the processes of the iron manufacture, not only in the blast-furnace, but in steel cementing furnaces, where the iron is in intimate mechanical contact with the carbon, the effects were solely due to gaseous action. But the conduct of the furnaces rendering actual proof impossible, I suggested a conclusive experiment, to be performed by an accomplished practical chemist. Mr. Mitchell undertook to conduct the operation; but I presume his numerous engagements have prevented his obtaining the proof which this interesting experiment would afford. Mr. Ebelman's paper followed in 1851; and as far as I can gather from your report, Mr. Blackwell appears to have given his views rather too exclusive a priority over Mr. Mitchell and myself; but the feature which has most singularly arrested

my attention is, that Mr. Stephenson, as arbiter of the discussion, declares he does not understand such a process. I see also in the same Journal that Mr. Stephenson does not understand the term "natural ventilation." Is this intended to be supercilious? If the decomposition and recombination of carbonic acid gas were alleged to take place in the same region of the same furnace, there might be more difficulty in understanding the fact; but as Mr. Stephenson may not be entirely familiar with the iron smelting furnace, I will suggest an experiment in a furnace with which he is conversant, which may resolve his difficulty. In one of the tubes of a locomotive boiler, which is heated from a grate carrying at least 18 in. of incandescent coke upon the bars, suspend a fragment of hematite or other peroxide of iron. Examine it from time to time; and when it has become a metallic mass brightening under the file, then note how many hours it has been exposed to the carbonic oxide so wastefully generated and discharged unconsumed by the present arrangement of locomotive boilers. The "metallic sponge" shown to Dr. Faraday by my father's old friend, M. Le Play, is no novelty to the experimental metallurgist.

March 8.

DAVID MURPHY.

## DR. FIFE'S REFORMS.

Sir,—Dr. Fife thinks my remarks are puerile, and I think his propositions are puerile—we are, therefore, balanced; especially as I also think it is much too far-fetched to seek the character of a colliery viewer in London. But I think the Doctor is rather bold to take this epithetical ground, when the main stay of all his plans, commended by his own evidence to the Legislature, the steam-jet as a substitute for the furnace, has proved what I predicted it, a puerility; a fact quite sufficient in itself, without an ocean of conjectures, to account for the dormant state of a society which erected itself on that basis. I cannot help remarking, for it is continually recurring to me, the strangeness that the same persons who had been trying to substitute hot air for steam as a motive power should then desire to substitute steam for hot air as a ventilating power. It strikes me as a complete synch of cross purposes. As to the list of long words which the worthy Doctor proposes as the means of improving colliery management, I must follow his example, and leave their efficacy to the common sense of your readers. That they are merely words without any definite meaning, and, therefore, with no definite use, I need only point again in proof to the steam jet, as indicating the precision of the actual facts. As to the "philosophy of mathematics," "the chemical laws of calorific," or the "effects of gases on the living system," I think it will be a serious affair if all our collieries are to stand still, or wait for improvement, until the learned have come to a conclusion on such controversies. As respects the matter immediately in hand, pneumatics, I presume, means ventilation; and here, in the very threshold, there is a controversy which is the right pneumatics, and in which those who call it by that name are proved to have been wrong. Hydraulics, of course, means pumping; rather too heavy a word for the Doctor, and, therefore, they have not meddled with it. Dynamics, means, I imagine, the strength of men, horses, and engines, on all of which I have not heard that any society contemplates a reform. Gravitation must mean falls of roof, falls of coal, and falls of any kind down the shaft, on all which points I am not aware of anything remarkable that boards of science have done, or are likely to do. The practice of mathematics means, I presume, besides mapping, dialling, &c., all which is known out of London, calculation in general, and figures upon practical colliery details. Where, then, can science, *par excellence*, show any way to compete with the calculations given in the Doctor's pamphlet, for instance, by Nicholas Wood? I say "where," advisedly, from long observation, that these long words make a hundred asses for a useful member of society. The majority go up and down upon them like a child on a hobby-horse; the toy becomes an end instead of a means—much ado about nothing, for it never moves an inch forward. The mouth is full, and nothing else. Hundreds of men and overlookers, who would stare bewildered at dog-Greek, have a knowledge far more to the purpose. I must plead entire ignorance of Dr. Fife's efforts on general reform, and on strikes; but I quite agree the interests of masters, workmen, and their medical attendants, are identical. It is only the secretaries and treasurers who profit by the injurious error, and then attempt an amateur meddling with ours, under a warrant of success. Of course, Dr. Fife will do as he will, as he tells us; but I can see plainly that the theory and patronage multipliers are losing hope of their views being fostered in the decisive hands of Lord Palmerston, and that they are uncertain of increasing that importance which comes by talking. If he can devise means to conquer an immense difficulty, and enforce more stringency on corner's inquests, on either side, whether against the master who neglects his duty and interest, or against the workman who does the same—for the difficulty is known to exist one way as well as the other—more good may be effected than all that can be accomplished by the greatest array of sub-inspectors ever levied. Moreover, as the Legislature has seen fit to place persons in such a serious and difficult position as supervisors of a vast amount of private talent, property, and enterprise, I think salaries commensurate with the importance of the office might not be an objectionable reform. Those sponging comforters to country parsons, the education inspectors, have as high a salary, besides their other preferment, merely for asking poor children but too often very foolish questions. Inspectors of prisons have twice as much; and I quite agree with Dr. Fife, that in this and other respects in this age, mind and philosophy are more the rule than the industry, upright wisdom, and integrity. But I cannot see the propriety of holding up the pauper, if a pauper indeed, as a term of degradation—the boundary mark for the lowest degree of treatment. The inspectors appear to have done as well as it is possible what they have to do; some have shown great judgment and discrimination; but an inspector, or more properly, according to the spirit of the Act, an adviser, ought to be better than the best; and I conceive, though utterly ignorant of the facts, that the masterly talents and energy of Mr. Blackwell might have been retained for the public good, had the remuneration been something more commensurate with the importance of the duty to be performed. I have my own opinion on the subject, as is well known; but whether it be done, ought to be well done. Of the charges of libel brought against Dr. Fife, I know nothing; but when a person thinks too much of himself he generally thinks too little of others, and it may then become a question *which* is the libelled party.

March 11.

DAVID MURPHY.

## ON THE CAUSES OF EARTHQUAKES.

Sir,—Few if any of your readers, any more than myself, ever had it in their power to read a simple description of earthquakes, and the atmospheric conditions under which they occur, so as to enable them to judge correctly of the theories already propounded, or to enable them to advance one more in accordance with facts. To judge correctly of the cause of earthquakes, I would submit the following description, observed at Comrie and immediate neighbourhood, a village in the western district of Perthshire. There are four forms in which earthquakes are exhibited: 1. The pendulum, in these sometimes the most heave, more generally two; on one occasion there were three heaves. When there is more than one heave they are in rapid succession, but more so in dry weather than in damp. There is a quivering motion of the ground, while I cannot find that the shocks are perpendicular above a mile in diameter. Assuming the centre to be a short distance north of Comrie, one thing is certain: at the distance of two miles from the assumed centre the shocks are felt inclined. Those in opposite directions held contrary opinions as to the source of the shock. The second class have a side motion, like the wave. These earthquakes are in pendulum motion on one side, but more generally two; I never observed the third. The third class is merely a slight tremor of the ground, such as is produced by the rapid motion of a carriage passing through the village. I am not aware that this class of earthquake is observed six miles distant from Comrie, whilst the two former are often transmitted great distances from that place. The fourth class is nothing but a slight explosive sound, more distinctly heard in the open air than in houses; in this respect it is the reverse of the other three. I contend that it is wrong to class them as earthquakes: they are, however, more frequent than the others, and, on some occasions, very numerous, but are not heard at any distance, the loudest not extending two miles from the seat alluded to. These are all the forms of earthquakes observed at Comrie.

The sounds of earthquakes, from the different forms they assume, and the different degrees of intensity, it is impossible to describe, but they are not so loud in the open air as is generally supposed; but as the sound is caused by the motion of the earth, any one may understand that the sound will be different upon different strata. Let it be distinctly noted, that the shock is felt at Comrie before the sound is heard: at a distance from Comrie the sound is heard first; at greater distances the space of time elapsing between first hearing the sound and feeling the shock is greater, clearly proving that the velocity of the earthquake shock is less than that of sound. As to the atmospheric conditions under which different earthquakes occur, I may state, in the first place, that they occur in hot, cold, wet, and in dry weather; likewise in windy, and what we understand by calm weather, but not during easterly or westerly winds. As this is an important point, I repeat that when an earthquake occurs in windy weather, the wind is either from the north or south points, or nearly so. Again, on many occasions, when the state of the atmosphere permitted such observation, I observed that when the under current of air, at the time of an earthquake, was from the south, there was an upper current from the north, and vice versa. All the earthquakes that have occurred here were preceded by much wind or rain, within 24 hours of their occurrence. At the instant of the shocks occurring, there were great quantities of aqueous vapours in the lower regions of air, either in the form of clouds, mist, hail, &c. I am positive that it was so with all the earthquakes since 1839, excepting the second on the night of the 23d October, 1839. At the time of the first shock that night, which was perpendicular, it was not only dark, but the air felt thick; at the time of the second, which was undulating, it was clear; yet from the fact that it was getting clearer at the time of the shock, I was justified in assuming that the aqueous vapours were moving at the time. All the earthquakes occur in dull or wet weather are slower in motion and longer in duration, as the one in wet weather will be found to last three or four times as long as the one in dry weather. The earthquakes are not felt in all parts of this district alike; the shocks are much more severe upon good stratum than on bad; all the houses that were damaged were situated where there was a very wet substratum, and no houses were damaged where there was a depth of dry soil.

Mr. Editor, I think we might as well attempt to submerge the British Isles as to attempt the solution of the earthquake problem, upon the hypothesis of their being the effects of molten matter in the interior of the earth. Those who think otherwise may try their ingenuity to make it out, but let them not forget the injury they do to the inhabitants of earthquake countries who suffer more terror from false theories and exaggerated statements than from the earthquakes themselves.

I will now very briefly state what appears to me to be the cause of earthquakes. First, no person doubts but that the sound of the earthquake is produced by the motion of the ground consequent on the shock. If so, the earth must move before the sound is heard; and as the neighbourhood of Comrie is the only part where the shock is felt before the sound is heard, it follows that earthquakes must originate there; and as in other parts the sound is heard before the shock is felt, it shows that the earthquake moves with a velocity less than that of sound. Again, the fact that earthquakes in dry weather being more abrupt and greater in velocity than earthquakes in dull wet weather, shows that they originate in the surface stratum, so as to be controlled by the solar influences; it likewise points to electricity as the agent—electricity being higher in tenacity in dry weather than in wet. Again, the fact that at the time of the great earthquakes occurring there were great quantities of aqueous vapours in the lower regions of the air, and the shocks being severest where there

was most aqueous matter at or near the surface of the earth, shows that aqueous matter has much to do with the cause of earthquakes—in short, it is the medium through which electricity acts in producing the earthquake phenomenon. In this case what could be more natural than that the largest quantity of vapour in the lower regions should produce the greater earthquake? What could be more natural than that when the aqueous vapour was stationary, the earthquake should be perpendicular? and what could be more natural than that, when the aqueous vapour was moving, the earthquake should be side or undulating? It is most probable that, at the instant of the shock, there is a conjunction of the higher and lower current in the air above mentioned. Again, most probably those explosive sounds that are so frequently heard are caused by the explosion of oxygen and hydrogen gas, consequent upon the decomposition of water in the trap rock under the bed of the River Lednock, where the centre or seat of earthquake's disturbance is. One thing is certain, those living nearest this spot hear more of these explosive sounds than others; were it will be proper to observe that the course of the Lednock is north and south—the direction of the winds under which the earthquakes occur. I am aware that some still hold the seat of earthquakes to be under some of the neighbouring hills. Lastly, I will give what appears to me, from a review of the whole facts bearing upon the question, the origin of the Comrie earthquakes which began in 1788. In 1787 a magnetic rock was opened out for a quarry, for the benefit of the hewers of Comrie, upon the edge of the River Lednock; a short distance south from the centre of the earthquake the magnetic rock dips north under the river, where different geological formations underlie each other. Previous to the excavation, the magnetic rock was covered with dry soil, so as to exclude the atmospheric influences; but when the quarry was opened a medium of communication for the magnetic disturbances opened which did not previously exist. That this is the true solution, the following facts will strongly support. From the opening the quarry until 1809 the hewers frequently required stones; by the frequent quarrying, a fresh surface of the magnetic rock was exposed to the atmosphere; this period was marked by very frequent earthquakes, many of them were very alarming. About 1809, a young nobleman, who at present stands high in her Majesty's councils, came with his sister to reside in Comrie Mansion, which is near the quarry; in consequence of this, the hewers were forbidden the use of the quarry until about 1817 or 1818, when it was re-opened. During the period that the quarry was shut, a marked change took place in the earthquakes, they were far milder and much less frequent; but when the quarry was re-opened, the earthquakes resumed their former activity, until the quarry was again closed, which was followed by a milder form of earthquake. About 1834 the quarry was again opened, and in 1838 a new quarry was opened on the same rock upon the other side of the river, so that by the working of the two quarries greater extent of the magnetic rock was exposed to the atmosphere than ever before; and it is a well-known fact that between 1839 and 1846 there was a greater number of alarming shocks than ever occurred in the same period of time. There has not been any quarrying since 1846, and the earthquakes since that time have assumed their milder form, and are of less frequent appearance.—JAMES DEUMMOED: Comrie, N.B.

## ON THE NORTHERN MINING DISTRICTS—No. VI.

Sir,—Having given you an historical and descriptive account of the Derwent Mines up to 1812, I shall now proceed with the further progress made in working them. In the latter part of 1811 the affairs of the lessees became somewhat embarrassed, and to relieve themselves from the difficulty, they determined on disposing of a portion of their interest in the Derwent Mines, and also in the Arkendale Mines, to a company of gentlemen formed in London, under the designation of the Arkendale and Derwent Mines Company, who, with a large subscribed capital, supplied the means to carry on the works as originally projected. For some time after, the mines were so far laid open that little further extra outlay was needed. The profits were not sufficient to satisfy the expectations of the proprietors, several of whom retired in 1817; the workings in the great limestone were hard and costly, lead did not bear a proportionate value to the prices of iron, steel, timber, ropes, candles, powder, and wages, and it became a serious question for consideration as to how far it might be advisable to supercede the use of steam-engines by water-power. Great water expense, and had to be carried 10 to 12 miles over bad roads; it was, therefore, resolved to substitute water-wheels and water-pressure engines for the steam-engines then in use for pumping, and consequently all the water obtainable within the limits of their district was brought by water courses to the highest level possible (where reservoirs were made), and from thence carried over the several wheels and engines for pumping, crushing, washing, and smelting, one after another, from the highest to the lowest point; thus using the same water to work a water-pressure engine at Whitehead, then a water-wheel for drawing water at Ranshaw, and a 44-ft. wheel for pumping at the same place; from thence over two wheels for crushing and washing the ore at Jeffries' washing-floors, and over a 48-ft. wheel, which, by the action of sliding spears, pumped water out of two shafts upon Jeffries' Lake; from thence over the smelting mill wheel, and a little further below over one water-wheel for crushing, and one for driving a running chain with buckets, and working a great number of sieves in the washing tubs; water from the same reservoirs also served to work a very powerful double acting water-pressure engine, on a deep shaft in Jeffries' Sun vein, in Deborah's level. Many improvements were also made by means of machinery and other appliances, and the lessees laboured thus for about 18 years, by the judicious application of the means of working, the mines went on increasing in produce and realising large profits for several years. I have stated that it was sworn, 41 years since, that the Derwent Mines were "altogether excavated, exhausted, and totally worked out." I have shown that, so far from this being the case, they are even now but partially worked out. The operations from 1817 to this time have been carried on upon a small portion of the district, and notwithstanding that the former lessees abandoned them before 1807, believing they had exhausted and totally worked them out, the first year after the new lessees commenced (although all the shafts, levels, drifts, and air and waterways had to be opened and repaired) 207 bings of ore were raised; in the five following years, ending 1813, 366½ bings were raised; in the five years ending 1818, 13,741½ bings were raised; in the five years ending 1823, 13,977½ bings were raised; in the five years ending 1828, 29,793½ bings were raised; and in the five years ending 1833, 27,761½ bings were raised.

Though large profits accrued, the lessees did not apply them to a further development of the resources of their own district (where they had quite sufficient room for further explorations), but entered into extensive speculations in other mining districts of the North Riding and West Riding of Yorkshire, in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Northumberland. A few of these turning out profitable, and others ruinously expensive, so that all the profits of the Derwent Mines were swallowed up in so many unprofitable adventures that the lessees were obliged to resort to a new arrangement; and, in the commencement of 1834, a Joint-Stock Company was formed in London for working the Derwent Mines alone, under the designation of the Derwent Mines Company, with a capital consisting of 7200 shares, of 10l. each, of which 81. 10s. was paid-up. The machinery was in perfect order, all the water of the country brought to reservoirs, so as to act upon the whole, every appliance for economising labour then known were brought into use, sufficient ore ground was laid out to afford profitable workings for several years without any extra outlay, and in the succeeding five years, ending with 1838, 20,300½ bings of ore were raised; five years, ending with 1843, 16,648½ bings of ore were raised; five years, ending with 1848, 18,243½ bings of ore were raised; in 1849, the produce was 3472½ bings of ore; in 1850, 1851, and 1852, I have no correct account, but believe it was somewhat about 3000 bings in each year; in 1851, a further addition of 40s. per share was made to the capital. The silver contained in the lead averaged 23 ozs. per foder, by the old mode of refining; by Mr. Pattinson's process much more is now obtained. I shall probably have to return to you to say about Derwent Mines hereafter, but in my next I mean to commence a description of Allendale, Whitfield, and Alston Moor.

Hunter House, March 15.

JOHN DOLFIN.

## LEAD MINING IN THE KESWICK DISTRICT, CUMBERLAND.

Sir,—Your remarks in the Journal of the 12th having drawn great attention to the Keswick Mines, I think it may not be uninteresting to the mining world if I give a slight sketch of the present state and prospects of these and other mines now working in the immediate neighbourhood of Keswick. In the Keswick Mining Company's sett, at Brandley, there is a new shaft being sunk to cut the vein at a depth of 30 fms. In this district, there is now much more prospect of success than in any other; directly under a run of ore ground, from which run of ore alone nearly 300 tons of ore have been taken since August, 1851. It is contemplated cross-cutting at 30 fms., where large returns of ore can be made at once. In the old engine-shaft there are two pitches now working, which are nearly paying the whole expenses of the mine. A 30 fm. level is being driven north on the vein to communicate with the one that will be driven south from the cross-cut in the 30 at the new shaft; this will open out nearly 800 fms. of whole ground. The 20 fm. north is being driven to cut some pipes of ore to the north of the new engine-shaft. For some time the lode has been poor in this district, but it is now much more important, and is now much more important to the fathom. This level will open about 17 fms. of backs below the adit, and beyond this adit level a very great quantity of virgin ground, as it is being driven obliquely into a high mountain on the same lode as Old Brandley, from which large quantities of ore have been taken by the ancients. The engine and washing machinery will be removed to the new shaft, where it is down 30 fms.

BARROW MINE.—There are six men working on tribute here, and are making a profit of about 20l. per month. More active operations are now contemplated, no work having been done below the adit for want of power. Very large quantities of ore have been taken from this mine, and latterly the mine has been worked on tribute, so that the mine has been left in a very impoverished state. THORNTON MINE.—The 37 fm. level is nearly driven home to the run of ore passed over in the 27 fm. level, and from which very good ore was raised in places, worth 2 tons to the fathom, and also to prove the rich gossan so highly extolled by all those who have inspected this mine. The level is being driven by the side of the vein for ore, and a small string of ore running into the vein, worth about 2 to 4 cwt. per fathom, has just been cut. It is contemplated cutting into the vein about 2 to 3 fms., when ore will again be raised.

GOUGH MINE.—In the adjoining level, it is still yielding a large quantity of ore—one end being now worth fully 5 tons per fm. There is now lying at surface about 100 tons of ore, which has been principally taken from the level alone—the work of four men: 20 tons of solid ore have been taken to pile from the grate, and only about a fourth part of the work gone through. This is the most splendid discovery that has been made in this district, and is likely to richly reward the spirited proprietors, as there are 60 fms. of backs above the adit; and about 40 more may be obtained by driving up a level about 70 fms. from the Old Copper Mine shaft.

YEWTHWAITE MINE is still paying a good profit, and there is now a large quantity of ore on the mine dressed and undressed. KIDDAW AND BLENCATHRA MINES.—These mines, which are being worked by a local company, are in a very promising state. The slopes in the Blencathra vein are yielding upwards of a ton of ore per fm. in very easy ground. The lode is large, and is one of the richest mineralised veins in the district. The lode in the north drift has been cross-cut upwards of 9 feet; and the footwall has not yet been reached. It is composed of a beautiful gossan, quartz, galena, carbonate of lead, phosphate of lead, sulphate of barytes, sulphate of iron (iron pyrites), and carbonate and sulphate of copper. There is a cross-cut being driven from the shaft to cut the Kiddaw lode, and within a few fathoms of the vein, and a rich string of ore has just been cut, which has very much excited the shareholders. About 800s. has been spent on these mines, principally in machinery and in sinking the shaft and cross-cutting; 4 tons of ore have been sold, obtained from the lead; and about 10 tons more is in the course of dressing. The shares, which were originally 75s. have been subdivided into 1000, and 10s. per share have been paid upon the 1500; and they have lately sold at the rate of 2l. per share. These mines are situated in the basin between Skiddaw and Saddleback, on the junction of the granite and kylla, or clay-slate. Two fine copper veins run through this set, but have not yet been worked upon. One is about 15 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, and carbonate and sulphate of copper; the other is of the same nature, but is smaller; both are considered to be fine metals.

WOOD END MINE is yielding sufficient ore to pay its way. FORCE CREEK MINE.—A low adit level is being driven to cut a pipe of ore, which yielded a considerable quantity of ore in the level above. This ore is the richest in the district, and will average about 40 ozs. to the ton for silver.



A company has been formed to work the GREAT SADDLERBACK MINE; but nothing of consequence has yet been done.

There are other mines springing up in the neighbourhood; and I trust ere long we shall see this one of the best districts in the kingdom. All we want is capital and energy; for wherever it has been applied it has led to successful results—the Kewick Company's and the Gosslope sets alone being capable of being divided into fifty sets, and would have been so if in Cornwall or Devon. RICHARD B. SHEPHERD.

Portsmouth, March 22.

#### JAMAICA COPPER MINES.

Sir,—It is now some time since public attention has been directed to the mineral wealth of Jamaica, and several companies have been formed for the purpose of developing resources of incalculable value, which have hitherto been permitted to lie unexplored. I believe, however, that as yet but a very imperfect impression exists in this country, and even in Jamaica itself, as to the extent and value of the deposits of this fine island. No one who has traversed the mountain districts, with a view to the most cursory investigation of their geological formations, can doubt that copper ore exists to a very large extent throughout the range of mountains which intersect the island from east to west, and especially within the districts of Metcalfe, Port Royal, and Saint Andrew; but, although several enterprising gentlemen, residing in Jamaica, have made efforts at various times to establish mining operations on something like an effective basis, those efforts have invariably failed, from mismanagement or want of capital.

The presence of copper ore, however, in large quantities, and of a richness unknown throughout the rest of the country, was placed beyond a doubt by the earlier attempts to work the Mount Vernon and Thomasfield mines, which failed solely from an inability at the time to awaken that confidence among capitalists here which was necessary to induce them to engage in them. The works, I believe, have been lately resumed, and bid fair to repay very amply those who have embarked in the enterprise.

The fact of the existence of copper in the island soon found its way to the United States, and about four years ago some enterprising Americans visited Jamaica for the purpose of surveying those parts of the country supposed to be cupriferous, and of making arrangements for taking out the ores in case their investigations should prove such ores to exist in sufficient quantities to justify the outlay. The result of this survey, which may be said to have been going on ever since, was to confirm fully all that had been previously reported on the subject, and it is, I believe, to the industry of Mr. Ripley, one of the Americans referred to, that the Job's Hill and Pembroke mines now being worked by an association of gentlemen lately formed in this city, under the designation of the Metcalfe Mining Company, is attributable. These mines were discovered in the early part of last year, not by hazard, but as the result of scientific investigation; and taking them as an example of copper mining, systematically set on foot, in Jamaica, they stamp at once the character of the country, and exhibit a field for industry and capital which I am satisfied only requires to be known to become extensively cultivated.

Job's Hill is situated in the parish of Metcalfe, and is about 13 miles from Annette Bay, a convenient shipping port, to which place there is a carriage road within three miles of the mining works. Pembroke adjoins Job's Hill, and the mines now being worked on the two properties lie within 1½ miles of each other, and there seems every reason to believe, tend to a common centre.

Private accounts represent the progress of the works and the indications of success in a highly favourable light. Adits have been driven horizontally into the mountain at an elevation of 300 ft. above the valley, and three distinct lodes at Job's Hill, and two at Pembroke, have been struck, which are represented to be of unusual richness and extent. I can state from personal knowledge that assays of the ore, taken indiscriminately, gave an average of 40 per cent. of pure copper, in addition to something like an average of 50 ozs. of fine silver per ton of ore. The works, however, are in their merest infancy, and all that has yet been done has been effected by, I believe, some half a dozen Cornish miners, assisted by ten or a dozen negro labourers, and yet the last accounts received state that between three and four hundred tons of ore, estimated at from 30l. to 40l. per ton, were waiting for shipment.

Judging then of the value of mines in Jamaica by analogy with that of others yielding an ore very inferior in quality, I think I am fully justified in directing a more general attention to the mineral wealth of that island than has yet been bestowed upon it. I observe one English mine, whose shares of 1l. paid are quoted as worth upwards of 10l. I am told the ore of that mine yields an average of about 8 per cent. of copper. If such be indeed the value of mineral enterprise in this country, I cannot but think that Jamaica offers an additional field for the capitalist well worthy of his consideration, and I shall be rejoiced if, by thus directing attention to resources which, according to all human foresight, appear to foreshadow so much general benefit, I shall assist in drawing towards a country so long neglected, and yet so bountifully blessed by Providence, a share of that capital which has been of late most injuriously diverted from it.

I may add that I possess no share in any mining company, and that I have no interest in the matter beyond that which all who reside in the colony, and whose fortunes are mixed up in its fate, must feel in a question of so much importance.

London, March 16, 1853.

WILLIAM GRID, Delegate from Jamaica.

#### GREAT NUGGET VEIN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—As a shareholder in the Great Nugget Vein Company, I beg to thank you for having given publicity to the clear and apparently truthful statement of the constitution of that company, which appeared in your Journal of the 26th Feb., the correctness of which the reply of Messrs. Dunbar and Co. in no way disproves, who themselves appear most unaccountably to be in entire ignorance, both of the terms upon which the colonial shares were issued, and of the position of the English shareholders in relation to them. That each shareholder should go to Limehouse, shares in hand, is in itself impracticable; and were it not so, it would be most undesirable that information which ought to be given not only to the shareholders in general, but to the public at large, should be thus obtained; and I, therefore, avail myself of your columns to be informed upon several points of vital importance to the success of the company, upon which we are now altogether in the dark. In adopting this course, I am aware that I am laying myself open to the charge of having some sinister object, but as my sole motive is that the real position of its affairs may be better understood, I shall not be deterred by any such consideration. In order to this, it is necessary that the shareholders should know what is the amount of capital subscribed in Australia. What was the price paid by the company for the right of the original proprietors of the claim at Louisa Creek? Were any and which of the directors of this company the proprietors from whom the purchase was made? Why was this claim (described in the prospectus as the Buena Vista gold mine) relinquished by the original proprietors, after an engine, houses, stabling, sheds, workshops, and outbuildings had been erected, and operations commenced? Why was not the fact stated in the prospectus (which has only lately come to the knowledge of the shareholders) that the right purchased was one for seven years only, a considerable portion of which had then expired? Has this company any guarantee that the claim will be renewed to them at the expiration of that term? Were the 800 ozs. stated in the prospectus as the produce of their own mine, from the mining of this company, or from the unsuccessful and unrequited operations of the former proprietors, referred to by your correspondent? Has this company mined or reduced any ore whatever? Is it not a fact that the works of the company have been long since abandoned by their hands, and were so at the date of the latest intelligence, and operations entirely suspended in consequence, with scarcely a prospect of procuring a fresh supply of labour for their resumption?—a state of things which may sufficiently account for the willingness of the original proprietors to sell their seven years' claim. Upon all these points considerable doubt now exists in the minds of the shareholders; and it is necessary that clear and definite information should be given, to prove that this is a bona fide undertaking, and to re-establish that confidence which the want of it has tended greatly to lessen.—T. P. v. Dillington, March 15.

#### GREAT HEWAS MINE.

Sir,—As I am always glad to see at work every mine which presents fair prospects of profitable results, I learn with pleasure that workings in Great Hewas, near St. Austell, are to be resumed. It is a pity that the former management of the mine was not permitted to work without correction. In a paragraph in your Journal of the 12th Feb. it is stated that owing to the "low price of tin, and inefficient management," the mine was relinquished." Now, as I know why the workings were abandoned by the late company, I will state the reason to you. It is true that the price of tin was low, but that circumstance alone would not justify the suspension of the works, nor was that the real cause. The real cause is to be found in the fact, that one shareholder had an interest so great that he could not afford to meet the calls which were made upon him for capital to develop the mine. The mine was not, I believe, drained below the 20 ft. level, and yet from that depth a large amount of tin was raised; and, but for the reason alleged, I have no doubt the mine would be working to this day with good profit. There was no fault in the management. Capt. John Davis, who, in conjunction with Capt. Cartwright, managed this mine, is a man of sound judgment in mining matters, and energetic in execution; and from what I know of him, I am prepared to say that a more upright and efficient manager cannot be found in Cornwall.

Truro, March 21.

R. SYMONS.

#### MINING LAWS—MINING PROSPECTS.

Sir,—In my late letter of 21st February, I transmitted a communication under the above head, conveying a passing glance at the "mining prospects" of this particular locality, as well as the premises contemplated by the Act 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110. The mining principle as therein exhibited is admirable, equitable, and appropriate, and equally applicable to mining on the Cost-book System in the county of Cornwall, as well as beyond the precincts of the jurisdiction of its Statutory Courts and customs. If, however, I might be permitted to suggest any addition to those rules and regulations, it would be that one of the concluding recommendations of "R. P. H.'s" letter should be embodied in some distinct clause to the following effect:—"That the capital of the company being paid up by subscribers on the allotment of the shares, no shareholder shall be liable in any respect for any debt or future calls without his own concurrence; and that the directors or the managing committee of the company, either for the present or any future period, do take upon themselves the responsibility and liquidation of all debts and liabilities which may be created under their own acts and deeds on behalf of the company."

In conclusion, I would beg to add, that notwithstanding the setting in of winter with a severity somewhat unusual in this district, I feel gratified with my visit to the land of "One and All," and with the pleasing variety it has afforded. No excursion can be more agreeable or useful to the theoretical or practical geologist, mineralogist, and mining capitalist, the general tourist in search of the picturesque, or the valetudinarian for the re-establishment of health, than that to this mild and delightful region of Penzance and its vicinity. A tour to St. Michael's Bay and the summit of its celebrated mountain; its extension to the Land's End and the site of the Logan Rock, with the brilliant views they present over the wide expanse of waters, and over the Scilly Islands to the Atlantic Ocean, are of themselves well worthy of its inconsiderable expense. And finally to return by sea from Hayle to Clifton (a voyage of either 12 or 15 hours duration), along the delightful shores and picturesque scenery of the coasts of Devon and Somerset, will prove a tour not to be regretted, but on the contrary, to be remembered with delight. As such I beg leave to recommend it to tourists and to the public. SEYMOUR SMITH, M.E.

Penzance, March 14.

#### [ADVERTISEMENT.]

#### EAST PERRAN ST. GEORGE MINE.

Sir,—In December, 1850, I took up the sett of East Perran St. George Mine, a piece of ground formerly included in Great St. George Perran Consols, in Perranzabuloe. The following parties joined me therein—viz., Captain J. Pill, agent of the last-named mine, Mr. James May, Miner's Bank, Truro, Mr. Peters, agent of Trevelyan Mines, Mr. Leitch, of Mithill, and Mr. James May, the advising steward of Capt. Oates, the toller of the land. After I had procured the license, I framed the rules in a cost-book, with a view of getting a company to work the mine; also, 200 copies of a report of the mineral properties of the sett were printed and circulated; after which, a meeting was convened at the Inn, at Perranzabuloe, when, to my surprise, Capt. Pill offered me a trifle for my interest in the sett; and, having remonstrated with him on his conduct, Mr. James then said I should have nothing to do with the sett.

Subsequently, to my regret, Mr. May, when another meeting took place, Mr. James May in the chair, Mr. James May, now said, that the lords of the land had instructed him to say that I was to have nothing to do with the sett; upon which Mr. May said, "Let me take your interest in my name; you can trust me: I'll pay all costs incurred, and see that you are fairly dealt with."

Some months after this, I was informed that a certain mine agent had sold the mine to a London company, and in reply to my enquiry, in your protecting Journal, I heard that I had a certain number of reserved shares, on which a sum of money had to be paid. Lastly, Captain Hooper, of Perranzabuloe, has been to London, commissioned by the parties before named, to carry out an agreement for the sale of the mine. Mr. May informed me, a few weeks since, that on his (Hooper's) return, I should find the matter all straight. The license has been duly renewed; and, at the eleventh hour, Mr. May comes to say, "That he is very sorry, but a company in London has applied to Sir R. Vyvyan's solicitor, at Pencaenick, for the sett," and intimating that the same was gone.

Now, I wish to ask the parties before referred to, through your valuable columns, what has become of all the money which I have paid to Mr. May, who has agreed to give Mr. Pill, and Company, for the sett? and whether the application sent from London is not directly or indirectly through Capt. Hooper, or some of this party? And, finally, why have these parties kept the sett from me, and formed this systematic collusion? Bear in mind, that if there is a power in equity, as there is none in honour, that I shall not be taken in as I was in Wheal Golden, for I will obtain an injunction, and stop them from working.—J. TUBB v. Truro, March 21.

#### Meetings of Mining Companies.

##### CALLINGTON MINES COMPANY.

The bi-monthly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Saturday last, the 19th inst.—P. STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair. The notice convening the meeting was read, and the following accounts submitted:

Balance last account .....	£1156 1 7
Mine costs, three months, to 31st Jan. ....	2114 16 2
Interest and discount .....	23 6 0 = £3294 4 6
Silver-lead sold .....	£972 9 0
Black tin ditto .....	57 19 4
Copper ore ditto .....	330 9 10
Calls .....	1350 0 0 = 2610 18 2

Balance against the mine .....

There was, however, a parcel of copper ore ready for immediate sale, which would reduce this balance by about 350l.

The following joint report, from Capt. Woolcock and James, was then read:—

March 13.—South Mine: The lode in the 125 ft. level north is still in a disordered state, we are not yet through the capel spoken of in our last report, this very much impedes our progress in driving this end, it is now within 20 fms. of Coffin House shaft; if this level should prove as productive as the 112 did, it will lay open profitable ground. The lead pitch in bottom of the 125 south is not so productive as last reported, it is now yielding 14 cwt. of rich lead ore per fm. The incline shaft is sunk 35 fms. below surface, through a beautiful light blue clay slate, or killas, laying open moderate tribute ground. Kelly Bray lode is sunk 9½ fms. below the 70; the lode in this shaft is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, marble, and good stones of copper ore, carrying two well-defined veins. The 70 cross-cut north is driven 25 fms. 4 ft., and has not as yet intersected Rowe's lode: taking into account the effect the great cross-course had on Kelly Bray lode, both in the 50 and 90, in leaving it 5 fms. north, we are led to believe it has the like effect on Rowe's lode, therefore we might expect a 26 fm. cross-cut to intersect it; we have not seen the stratum more mineralised than at present. The lode in the 70 east is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 4 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 7l. 10s. per ton—this level is driven east of shaft 54 fms. The 70 brick steps will yield 4 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 7l. 10s. per ton. The 60 is driven east of shaft 13 fms. 4 ft.—the lode in this shaft is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 7l. 10s. per ton. The lead and copper pitches are much as usual. We intend sampling a small parcel of copper ore on Friday next, the 25th inst., about 40 tons; our object in sampling this month is to facilitate the dressing. In future we shall sample lead ore one month and copper ore the other. Our opinion of Kelly Bray is this—we do not hesitate to say it will make a lasting and profitable mine.

A communication was also received from Mr. Percival Johnson, in which he stated that he considered the lead lode at Callington had a full and efficient trial, and that it was not desirable to prosecute it further. But as it would be necessary for the engine to remain in its place for some time to come, it was desirable to set any tribute pitches which would pay, and get out all the ore which could be obtained. The spoke of the shaft of Kelly Bray, which he believed would make a profitable and lasting mine. Some conversation ensued respecting the lead lode at Callington, from which it appeared that some of the county proprietors were anxious that the shaft should be sunk another lift, to give it a further trial, which, however, the majority opposed, considering it far more advisable to devote their resources to Kelly Bray. It was proposed to sink another shaft 120 fms. east of the present one, to take the lode at 100 fathoms in depth, where every indication at present gave promise of rich results. The consideration of this subject, and that of the appointment of a purchaser in the locality, was postponed to a future meeting. The accounts were received and adopted, and the usual thanks to the chairman having been accorded, the meeting broke up.

##### WHEAL GUSKUS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday last, the 22d inst.—PETER STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair. The notice convening the meeting was read, and the following accounts submitted:

To mine cost for November .....	£313 5 8
Ditto for December .....	498 16 2
Ditto for January .....	420 4 4
Interest and discount .....	0 18 5
Postage, stationery, and sundries (one year) ..	39 7 3 = £1272 11 10
Balance last account .....	591 17 1
Tinstuff sold Dec. and Jan. ....	237 8 0
Copper ore, 21 tons, sold February .....	218 1 2 = 1097 6 8

Balance against the mine .....

The following reports, from Capt. Henry Francis and Reed, were then read:—

March 19.—Our engine-shaft is now down to within about 2 fms. of our next or 40 ft. level, where we have a very promising lode about 2 ft. wide, or rather more, running through 30 fms. of good tin ground, worth for many fathoms long 30l. per fm., averaging from 15l. to 20l. for all the length; and the lode now in the eastern end is worth from 10l. to 12l. per fm., and the western level is in a fine mineralised lode about 1 ft. wide, producing some tinstuff and copper ore. The 30 fathom level, west of shaft, on Martin's lode, is about 1 ft. wide, producing tinstuff that will make 5l. to 6l. per fm.; the 20 ft. level, east and west of engine-shaft, has turned out a fair quantity of tinstuff and copper ore; the lode in the 20 ft. level east is much improved within the last week, as in the last week, some copper ore, and getting nearly under the ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 10 ft. level; in the 20 ft. level, west of engine-shaft, we are now a little past the junction with Stainby's lode, and are turning a little south to meet with it; the 20 ft. level west, on Martin's lode, has passed through nearly 30 fms. of good tribute ground, and the lode in the present end is worth about 10l. per fm. for copper. The 10 ft. levels, on Guskus or Stainby's lode, and also on Martin's lode, are in a good looking mineralised and gossan lode, and hold out good prospects for the next or 20 ft. level. We have now about 700l. worth of tin in Jan. and Feb. months, after stopping some of our good tin, which we have now passed the junction of Stainby's lode, and are driving south to intersect the same. The 20 ft. level is extended west from the engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, about 40 fathoms; the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 10l. per fm.; the last 30 fms. driving has been good tribute ground. The 10 fathom level is extended west from Stainby's shaft, on Stainby's lode, 25 fms., the lode producing in places stones of tin and copper ore. This level is extended east from Francis's shaft 10 fms., the lode small and unproductive. The operations for the engine and stamps are going forward with all possible speed, and we hope to get the stamps to work, with 24 heads, by the end of May. When the engine is set to work, the water-wheel now used for pumping will be applied for drawing the water, saving the expense of a steam engine, which will be found to work on a very economical scale. We have about 650l. worth of tinstuff in stock, considering that a fair value may be obtained for it in the stone. We expect to sample on the 22d inst., about 60 tons of copper ore, worth from 500l. to 600l., the returns for two months. The prospects of the mine are highly

clearing, and when our engine and machinery are in operation large quantities of tin and copper ore will be returned, and which will fully compensate the adventurers for their outlay.—MARK REED.

In reply to a question by Mr. Minton, the CHAIRMAN said the mine had been working, though under difficulties, for about 18 months, 12 of which it had been under his management. In consequence of not having stamping power, they had been obliged to sell their tin in the rough, and consequently at a considerable disadvantage. It had been determined, therefore, not to raise any more until the stamps were ready, as it was safer underground, and it would cost money to raise it, without a corresponding return. By the advice of several agents, they had contracted for a 30-inch cylinder engine, to be fixed complete for 1850. The buildings and other necessary works included were estimated to cost about 2700l., so that a 6s. on the 10,000 shares would realise 3000l.; and if they got the machinery complete by the middle of June, he would undertake to say they should not get two months without a dividend. The accounts were then received and adopted, and a call of 6s. per share was made. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

#### WHEAL EDWARD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, the 23d inst.—PETER STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair. The notice convening the meeting was read, and the following accounts submitted:

To balance last account .....	£ 76 8 5
Ditto for November .....	1024 0 0 = £1100 8 5
By mine cost November .....	167 1 6
Ditto for December .....	432 18 7
Ditto for January .....	292 12 5
Discount .....	0 0 0
Postages, stamps, stationery, &c. (nine months) ..	11 6 2 = 906 14 2

Balance in hand .....

The following reports, from the committee and Capt. J. Hodge, the agent, were read:

Your committee have great pleasure in stating, that since the last general meeting they have visited the mine several times, for the purpose of ascertaining how the works were progressing; and finding the engineers detained, by not being properly supplied from the foundry, the committee, in their contract with the said firms, had agreed that if the whole of the machinery was not delivered upon the mine by a certain date, they should be subject to the forfeiture of a certain fine. That date has expired, and the committee have given notice of the same. At the same time, your committee were very anxious to state that the works were progressing, and that as far as the buildings and labour at surface are concerned, and the sinking of the shaft is again resumed, so that no time shall be lost previous to the engine going to work, which is expected to be in a few days. Your committee have great pleasure in stating that the officers connected with the mine appear to work with great zeal for the general good of the adventurers, and have great confidence that they will use every exertion to properly develop this valuable property; and, from the flattering accounts of the adjoining mine (Wheal Arthur), the lodes of which are evidently producing more ore than any other than any other place in addition to what the recent discovery of a fine lead lode still enhances the value of both mines. We may, therefore, look forward to the time of having to congratulate the adventurers upon this important piece of mineral ground, which promises to return handsome profits for the capital invested, far more than the most sanguine ideas have led them to expect.—T. E. SPOON, T. FULLER.

March 17.—Since the dry weather has set in, we have pumped the water out of the new engine-shaft with the whim engine, and are now keeping it with the stuff by the horse-whim. The shaft has been sunk since we resumed working 7½ feet—26 fathoms deep under the surface; and there is every probability of getting it to the 30 with the water barrels at less expense than the cost of working the steam-engine. The water, however, shall get ready as soon as possible. Should we meet with more water before we arrive at the depth mentioned, every necessary preparation is being made to meet the casualties. We expect the engine will be ready to work by the 13th of April next, or within a few days of that time. You shall be advised previous to its being put in motion. We have to-day set the shaft to nine miners and three labourers to be sunk to the 30 level, put in a plunger-lift, divided, cased, and put in footway—in fact, completed the pitwork, &c., in a proper manner, for the sum of 145l. We think this will be effected about the middle of June; at all events, no time shall be lost to accomplish the object we have in view. We will then lay before you our plans, with reasons respecting the mode we would advise for future operations, for your approval. The engine-house, boiler-house, &c., is nearly finished, and built with good materials, very satisfactorily. Other necessary surface work is being proceeded with as economically as possible. The plan adopted by Mr. W. Watson for the agent's residence is in accordance with our views.

A call having been made on the 18th December last, and there being arrears unpaid amounting to 74l. 15s., the manager was requested to write to the holders, giving them a certain time for payment, and, if not responded to, to call a special meeting for their absolute forfeiture. It appeared that on the mine coming into the present manager's hands the transfer book was in a very unsatisfactory state, and it was discovered that there were actually 35 shares transferred over and above the number issued. To discover the origin of this error involved a very large amount of extra time and trouble, and the entire re-posting of the whole of the transfers, about 500 in number. The CHAIRMAN stated that the transfer book was now perfectly correct, and would in future be kept so.

The CHAIRMAN read the contract for the construction of the engine, which was to be completed for 875l., one portion of which sum, 200l., was included in the above Dec. cost; 300l. was to be paid by a bill at three months; and 375l. at six months from date of completion.

The committee were then re-elected, and a call of 5s. per share was made.

The CHAIRMAN said he trusted he should, at their next meeting, have to congratulate them on having cut a fine course of ore.

The usual thanks were then unanimously voted, and the meeting broke up.

#### THE DINAS GREAT COPPER MINE.

A special meeting of the adventurers in this undertaking was held at the offices, King William-street, City, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq., in the chair.

After having read the notice convening the meeting, which was chiefly to appropriate the unallotted shares to the shareholders *pro rata*, according to a resolution adopted at the meeting, held on the 9th inst., as also the minutes of the proceedings of that meeting, the CHAIRMAN observed, that it might be as well, before they proceeded to the special business of the meeting, they should hear anything Mr. Lelean had to report touching the mine, as he had visited it, in company with Mr. Jones, one of their largest shareholders, since they last met together. (Hear.)

Mr. LELEAN stated, that on Monday week, he had, in company with Mr. Jones, as they had just heard, paid a visit to the Great Dinas, in order to satisfy themselves that the reports made by the agents were correct, and that the working was going on in a proper manner. (Hear.) To their great and agreeable surprise, they had found things much better than they had been reported, favourably as that had been done. There were evidently several large veins of ore, running nearly a mile and a quarter in extent, and they had the advantage of driving levels, without any difficulty, at various depths; and as in some instances the side of the land was nearly perpendicular, they had only, as it were, to open a door and take the copper out. There was one level—that first commenced—in which he pointed out to Mr. Jones the copper ore, almost at the surface, and seeing some of the men, he made them dig out some of it. They, in fact, opened several paces, a yard or two from the surface, and in every one of them they raised the ore just in the condition in which it was now seen lying on the table. They afterwards went down to No. 2 level, and there appeared to be one solid mass of rock and ore. They were about 20 ft. in from the surface, but there was no appearance of the north wall. He believed the lode was fully 20 yds. wide, as originally stated. While there, the men were blasting. They had a hole about 16 inches deep, and the result of the blast was 4 or 5 cwt. of rich ore; they appeared, in fact, to have nothing to do but to blast the whole mountain, and take away the ore, and having erected their crushers and dressing-floors, to carry it away to market. They afterwards walked over the mountain, and found what they called the mines on the east and west, running parallel with the veins of the Dinas, they believed they were one and the same in all the properties. There could be no question as to the body of ore. It appeared to be an entire mountain of copper, and he could form no other opinion of it. (Hear.) The only question was, how they should get to market in the quickest way. He believed that every 100 laid out was equivalent to 10l. He was happy to be able to say that Captain Fox, who had been engaged by Mr. Hudson, one of the largest mining capitalists of the day, had now been engaged in the service of this company. He (Mr. Lelean) had written to invite him to give them his services, and Captain Fox would enter on his duties on Monday next. He had, in the mean time, been as much on the ground as he could, and had reported that everything was going on well. He expressed his opinion (as Professor White, writing from France, also had done) that the mine would prove to contain a vast quantity of silver. He could assure the shareholders that the samples they had shown were very poor—he might say, rough and unfavourable samples of the ore, compared with the general character of that of Mr. Jones and himself had seen there. What they had seen, had been just picked from the surface, but inferior as it was, Messrs. Johnson and Matthew's analysis showed that it had 3 per cent. of copper, and 14 ozs. per ton of ore for silver. He would just remind them of what he had said in his letter of the 14th inst., that it was a material item in their favour, that whereas in Cornwall the lode would have to go down from 100 to 200 fms., for ore like this, here they had it almost at the surface. (Hear.) Then they had, also, falling down at the very mouths of the levels, a water power equal to drive any number of crushers, or anything that might be required. It was a perfect river of water. There was also a capital place to take the ore down from the adits; they had nothing to do but to cut down one projecting point to get a road right down into the plain, having a southern aspect where they might dress and send off any quantity of ore. Here, also, they might, at a future time, if they thought desirable, build cottages for the miners to live in. Well supplied with water, and most admirably situated. In conclusion, he would repeat what he had before said—namely, that in his serious and deliberate judgment, this was a mountain of almost solid copper ore, and one, therefore, of immense value. (Hear.)

Mr. JONES corroborated, briefly, all the statements made by Mr. Lelean. He could very truly say that the mine far exceeded anything he had ever dreamed of. It was not, he said, like searching for ore, but more quarrying. He thought, too, they should get a good deal of rich ore out of the sides.

Mr. LELEAN explained that they were at present only driving upon, or into, the lodes; when they came to work on the course of them, they should provide for what Mr. Jones had alluded to.

Mr. BRYDIE asked how it was, the ore being so readily got, that they were likely to be six months before they should have a return from sales?

Mr. LELEAN said it would take four months to get the crushing machinery up, and after that they would have to dress and get the ore to market; they would, however, get on as fast as they could; and to expedite the business, he suggested that it would be well if the shareholders would now authorise him to engage an engineer to make a specification and plans of the machinery necessary to be erected on the mine. He had already written to a gentleman, and although he had not yet received his answer, he had little doubt that he would go down for them, and do what was wanted. In answer to a question, he stated that there were now at surface about 15 tons of ore and 15 tons of refuse, which he had no doubt would turn out as good as the run of Cornish ore.

After some further conversation on the necessity of getting the crushing power in course of construction, it was resolved, on the motion of Messrs. RODRIGUES and NEWSON, that Mr. Lelean be empowered to arrange with Mr. Webb, C.E., to furnish a specification and plans of the machinery necessary to be erected on the mine.

Mr. LELEAN stated that Mr. Ennor, who was a very competent person, was about to go into Wales, and he thought it would be very satisfactory to get him to make a survey of the mine, and to report upon it. He could have no conceivable interest in making a fallacious report, and to many things might be more conclusive than anything said by their own agents or capitalists. (Hear.)—This was also unanimously agreed to.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then confirmed, and the CHAIRMAN announced the next business to be the allotment of the shares still on hand (about 3000).



The proportion to each 100 new held having been read, the whole of the number was at once taken, some of the shareholders expressing a wish to be able to increase their allotment still further.

It was then resolved that the transfer of shares should not involve the necessity of issuing a new certificate; a mere endorsement and stamp on the original certificate being all that was necessary, and saving much trouble.

Mr. LEEKES said they must now make a call of 2s. 6d. per share, according to the resolution adopted at their first meeting.

This, after some conversation, was unanimously agreed to; the call to be paid at the offices of the company on or before the 15th April.

The Chairman congratulated the shareholders on the pleasant way in which they had gone through the business, and promised all necessary activity on the part of the committee of management.

On the motion of Messrs. DAY and J. WINTER, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

#### LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 23rd inst.,

ALFRED WILSON, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. G. EATON (the secretary), having read the notice convening the meeting, handed to the shareholders copies of a lithographed plan of the mine, and read the directors' report, which stated that since the last half-year's report the mine had increased in value very considerably, the profits to the 31st Dec. last being 9690l. 2s. 2d., the balance of assets at the same period amounting to 15,439l. 6s. 3d. A dividend of 10s. per share on the present capital of the company had been declared, and would be paid due course. The business had increased in every respect, and was progressing most satisfactorily. A loss, however, of 315l. 12s. 6d. had been sustained at the hands of robbers, but Mr. H. Thomas had adopted measures for the apprehension of the parties, who would no doubt be brought to justice. Mr. Eaton also read a report from Mr. Thomas, which stated that the resources of ore in the Pozo Ancho Mine had increased by 1500 tons during the last six months.

The balance-sheets and statement of accounts were submitted to the meeting.

The assets consisted of pig-lead and lead ore in stock valued at 12,218l. 16s.; cash in London and Linares, 11,397l. 14s. 3d.; 23,548l. 10s. 3d.—The liabilities amounted to 8109l. 10s.; showing a balance in favour of the company of 15,439l. 6s. 3d.; in addition to which were the concessions of the mines, the entire plant, engine, machinery, and pitwork in perfect condition, buildings, stores, and stores in stock, magazine, stables, horses, smelting-works, consisting of four reverberatory furnaces, slag furnace, blowing apparatus, moulds, tools, &c.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR read an elaborate report of his survey, which stated that he had minutely inspected the several mining sets of the company; and he commenced by saying that, although he ought, perhaps, to apologise for the length of his report, he felt sure that the shareholders would be of opinion that the suggestions which he was about to submit to the meeting were of importance, and that the meeting would feel it desirable that such suggestions should be carried out. The mines in this district had hitherto been worked by rude means, but, notwithstanding which, the yield of ore had been considerable. The Pozo Ancho stood on an eminence; the latter was situated in a healthy position. The discoveries which had been made were most encouraging. The yield had been from 2 to 3 tons per fm., but the stopes in places would probably yield about 6 tons per fm.: 3 tons might, however, be taken as the general average. The expense of sinking the shaft was by no means high, and his impression was that the productiveness of the mine was increasing, and that for the next four or five years it would continue to improve, if the works were pushed forward vigorously. (Hear.) The application of a steam-engine, for winding and crushing, however, was quite necessary, and not less important was a new smelting-works. He would also recommend the building of a large furnace and chimney; the latter was essential in many respects, as well as in removing noxious fumes. The cost of such chimney and flue would be repaid in a year and a half, or less time. It would also be necessary to improve the road to the mine. There had been a rapid rise in the price of lead, in consequence of the large demand for that article, but some considerable difficulty had been experienced, owing to the exceedingly high charges made for carriage. That difficulty, however, might be obviated, by purchasing carts and mules. The shareholders would then become the carriers of their own ore, and a considerable saving would thus be effected. He would recommend the board to provide such means of conveyance, the cost of which would be about 2000l. The concern had now become one of considerable importance, and might be carried out to much greater advantage. He must, however, hold himself irresponsible for the value of shares in the market. All that he could say was, that he had been most desirous of telling the precise truth. He did not wish the shareholders to think the property better than it really was, or better than he had described it. (Hear, hear.) He was bound to add his testimony that the property was extremely well managed, and the board might have the utmost confidence in the zeal and energy of Mr. Henry Thomas, the company's representative in Spain, and all engaged were deserving of an increase of salary. He could safely say that the company possessed very valuable mining property, and which held out every prospect of being lasting. Besides the Pozo Ancho, there were other good mines in the district, but if the company entered upon others he could not pretend to define what the expenses would be. The ore of these mines was peculiarly rich, and the smelting could be materially improved, and he would strongly urge the necessity of adopting the suggestions which he had submitted.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to be informed whether the rights of foreigners were well secured in Spain. He had seen a report in the newspapers, which, he must say, was very discouraging in that respect; although he could not help thinking that the report was exaggerated.

Mr. TAYLOR begged to assure the gentleman that Englishmen had nothing to apprehend in the shape of danger, as far as Spain was concerned, for there was no country in which Englishmen were more respected. (Hear, hear.)

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know what remuneration Messrs. John and Richard Taylor received for their services as managers?

The CHAIRMAN replied, 200l. per annum.

It was then moved that Messrs. Alfred Wilson, Esq., and Richard Thorne, Esq., the chairman and deputy-chairman, be re-elected directors of the company, and that the election of John Addis, Esq., as director in the place of Thomas Field, Esq., be confirmed, which was carried unanimously.

A SHAREHOLDER thought it would give a great degree of confidence in the company if Messrs. John and Richard Taylor were appointed managing directors. He thought the advantages which the company must derive from the able advice and direction of those gentlemen were so apparent, that he should move that their names be added to the list of directors. (Cheers.)

The following resolution was then passed:—That the number of directors of this company be increased from seven to nine, and that Messrs. J. and R. Taylor, be added to the existing board of directors, and retain their position as managers.

Mr. Henderson and Mr. Thomas Coxhead were appointed auditors.

A SHAREHOLDER observed that he believed those gentlemen to be highly respectable, but he thought the accounts might be made out much clearer than they had been. It was then moved, that the reports of the directors, and that of Mr. John Taylor, be printed and sent to the shareholders, which was carried unanimously. After which, the meeting resolved itself into an extraordinary general meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then moved that the meeting do now come to the question of raising capital to carry out the recommendation of Mr. John Taylor. They had heard the report of that gentleman, and the directors felt it important and imperative that the mine should be worked to the fullest extent, and it would then be of a most valuable and important character. Some difficulty, however, arose, as to the disposal of or distribution of the shares, it being necessary that 1000 shares should be paid up. The directors, therefore, thought it advisable that 1000 shares should be sold for the highest price they would fetch, and it was hoped that they would realise a sufficient sum to insure all the purposes recommended in the report of Mr. Taylor.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know why the board should adopt the principle of robbing Peter to pay Paul? (Laughter.) According to the report, there was a balance of 15,000l. assets, and was not that enough to go on with, without raising fresh capital?

The CHAIRMAN said, as these were fresh works, it was only fair that fresh capital should be raised to meet the expenses.

Mr. TAYLOR observed, that this mode of dealing with the finances of the company had had his and his brother's careful consideration. It was perfectly true that there was a large balance in favour of the company, but a great portion of it consisted of assets which had not yet found its way into the banker's hands; and there ought to be at least 2000l. or 3000l. at the bank to meet the current expenses, so that they should not be driven to bring their produce into the market when the price was not sufficiently remunerative. He thought it better to declare a dividend of 10s. a share to the shareholders than to apply the money to the carrying out of new arrangements and improvements. The money had been fairly earned, and might be fairly paid. (Hear, hear.) The raising of this money was for a distinct operation, and therefore should be met in that way. It appeared to him that 1000 shares would bring a sufficient sum into the coffers of the shareholders to meet the purposes required. It was the most simple mode of raising the capital, and he thought it better than going to the shareholders for more money.

A SHAREHOLDER thought the capital required was as well raised one way as another; but he also thought that the excess of the dividend already in hand was enough, under present circumstances, to go on with; it would prevent the price of shares being depreciated, and they should have 9000 instead of 10,000 shares. He had had some conversation with several friends and shareholders in the room, and it was their wish that a resolution should be moved to that effect.

Mr. COXHEAD thought that such a resolution as the one proposed by the previous speaker would, with the concurrence of the shareholders; and if it were not carried, he should move that a call of 1l. be made, rather than increase the number of shareholders. If the directors would refer to the deed, they would find that they had the power to borrow up to one-fourth of the capital; and surely they could get their promissory note discounted for 10,000l. There could be no doubt that this mine was a good one; but who had brought it to its present position?—The original shareholders. And why?—because they saw it was a good mine, and, therefore, they laid out their money. He was entirely opposed to the creation of new capital in the manner suggested—namely, by the sale of 1000 shares. Mr. Taylor had led the meeting to believe that the mine would double its value, and he had the utmost confidence in that gentleman's opinion; for no one knew better than Mr. Taylor when he had got a good thing in his hands how to carry it out with advantage. He had no doubt as to the fulfillment of Mr. Taylor's predictions; and it would be little less than robbery upon the original shareholders to raise new capital in the way that had been proposed. He trusted the gentlemen at that table would let well alone. He could discover no reason to introduce new capital of any sort; and he hoped the directors would pause before they allowed any such infringements upon the interests of the original shareholders.

A SHAREHOLDER made a great objection to placing the directors in such a position as they would be in by borrowing money on their promissory note. He thought it most unfair one; but was of opinion that the shareholders ought to fall back upon their capital, and that might be done without the shareholders being milled of their dividends. If the directors borrowed money, they would have to pay a most extravagant interest for it, and would place themselves in a position which, as mercantile men, they ought not to be subjected to. (Hear.)

Another SHAREHOLDER expressed his opinion that the company began with too small a capital, and that they had still too little capital. He should move that the directors be requested to issue 1000 shares, and that they should offer these shares *pro rata* to the shareholders, at 12l. per share.

The CHAIRMAN thought the suggestion of the last speaker entirely impracticable. What would be the proportion of shareholders holding five shares?

Mr. COXHEAD apprehended no difficulty whatever in that respect. The directors could make it the third of a share, or the fourth of a share, if they felt so disposed.

The CHAIRMAN thought that would be a very inconvenient course to pursue.

Mr. THORNE expressed an opinion that the proper mode of dealing with the question was to offer the shares for sale by public auction.

A SHAREHOLDER was strongly of opinion that they ought, upon principle, to have the shares divided amongst themselves. It would be most unjust if they were not allowed that privilege; if any of the shareholders objected to take them, let them be

offered to others. He had no doubt there were many shareholders at the meeting who would be glad to take double the number of shares they had got; this was the only fair way of dealing with the shares, and he hoped the directors would not allow them to go to public sale. If a party had a good undertaking, and required the assistance of a partner, he would not take a stranger, but rather take in his friend.

Another SHAREHOLDER said the 26th section gave the company the power of creating new capital, and he thought it was well to do so. He could see no objection to the sale of shares by public auction.

Mr. COXHEAD said the 26th section simply related to the issuing new shares.

The CHAIRMAN said that left it entirely at the discretion of the board to issue shares. A SHAREHOLDER said that the directors would not allow them to go to public sale.

Mr. TAYLOR said, the difficulty the directors felt was that, in their anxiety to put out these shares, they were desirous of doing the utmost in their power to bring money into the coffers of the company. There were many, he believed, had got shares who did not want to take more, and there were many who would like to have 10; others would like to have 20, and some one might possibly be found who would like to have the whole. (A laugh.) He thought the fairest and best way to deal with this matter was to pass a resolution that the shares should be sold by auction. Let them be put into the hands of some respectable auctioneer—such a gentleman, for instance, as Mr. Gadsden—and be sold in lots of 5, 10, or 20 shares. The board was bound to dispose of them in such a way as would bring the largest amount to the company, and he thought they were proceeding in the right way to accomplish that object.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the disposal of shares by public auction was a respectable way of dealing with them? Was it not calculated to depreciate the value of the shares?

Mr. H. TAYLOR said it was a perfectly legitimate and respectable course, and the meeting must bear in mind that although they had a large amount of assets in hand, a great portion of the capital was not paid up. The directors could not pay for a steam-engine with lead, or for the building of furnaces with that article. They must have some money, and an increase of capital was indispensable. Much of the lead was now lying at the mine, and unless the improvements and facilities for conveying the ore which had been recommended were carried into effect, a very serious loss would possibly be sustained.

The CHAIRMAN said the meeting had appointed the Messrs. Taylor as their managing directors; could not the disposal of the shares be left to them?

Mr. TAYLOR: No—that would not be at all agreeable to them.

A SHAREHOLDER said it appeared perfectly clear to him, from what had been said, that the shares, if sold by auction, would probably fetch more than 12l.

Another SHAREHOLDER: So much the better.

A SHAREHOLDER: Yes, but a man does not want to give 20l. if he can get a thing for 12l.—The CHAIRMAN said, the directors found themselves in a difficult position, inasmuch as they felt that they could not issue their shares at a fixed price, and could not help feeling that a fixed price would not be dealing fairly with the shareholders. Those gentlemen, therefore, who were desirous that the shares should be issued in that way, were putting an impracticable proposition before the meeting.

A SHAREHOLDER thought the directors seemed to treat the matter very kindly and fairly, and it appeared to him that there were gentlemen present who wished the board to do that which, under the deed, it really had no power to do.

Mr. COX: If the directors carry the original proposition, I shall demand a poll.

Mr. COXHEAD: Then I advise the directors to dispose of the shares as they please; and I do so under the advice of counsel.

A resolution, that the directors be requested to offer 1000 shares for sale by public auction was then carried by a considerable majority.

A SHAREHOLDER immediately gave a written notice to the directors not to put the shares up by public auction.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, and also to Mr. Thomas, and the meeting separated. There was a full attendance of shareholders, most of whom took a deep interest in the proceedings.

#### METCALFE AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, the 23rd inst.,

T. M. WIGGLES, Esq. (Deputy Governor of the Bank of England), in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN stated the meeting had been convened for the purpose of confirming the purchase made by the directors of the Job's Hill estate, and of raising the necessary means to meet such purchase. After the lease of this estate had been granted to the company, a rumour of the validity of the title, and the directors, without in any way admitting any defect, considered their most prudent course was to endeavour to effect a purchase of the freehold of the estate, and thereby to avoid the expense and inconvenience of law proceedings. The purchase had been made for 20,000l., and it was estimated that the royalty would be the equivalent for 15,000l., leaving, therefore, 5000l. for the freehold. The mine was secured, and, it might in reality be said, free from burden. It was a question with the directors whether they should issue 20,000 fresh shares at par: that, however, had been thought imprudent, and they had determined to issue 2000 shares of 1l. each at a premium of 9l. per share, and to use the proceeds for the purchase of the freehold of the estate, and to use the proceeds for the purchase of the freehold of the estate, and to use the proceeds for the purchase of the freehold of the estate.

A SHAREHOLDER observed that he was clearly of opinion, if the report was to be believed, and he saw no reason to doubt its accuracy, the course which had been adopted by the directors was calculated to prove highly advantageous, particularly to the original shareholders, who had now the opportunity of either taking the shares at the premium stated, or allowing the public to have them.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

That the capital of the company be increased by the issue of 2000 shares of 1l. each, and that such shares be first offered to the existing shareholders, agreeably to the terms of the Deed of Settlement, at a premium of 9l. per share, in order to raise 20,000l., to enable the directors to complete such purchase.

That the 23rd article of the Deed of Settlement be amended by the alteration of the words "the first director on the list of directors," to "the first directors on the list;" and the words "shall elect his successor," to "shall elect their successors," whereby such article will in future read thus:—"That at every ordinary general meeting in the month of January, in every year after 1853, the two first directors, except the resident manager for the time being, shall retire from office, and the meeting shall elect their successors, who shall be placed at the bottom of the list in an order to be determined by lot, and the order for retirement in which the original directors shall stand is that in which their names are named in these presents, and every retiring director shall be immediately re-electable."

That Arthur Anderson, Esq., of Norwood, and William Gladstone, Esq., of Fitzroy Park, Highgate, be appointed trustees of the company, in the room of John Atkinson, Esq., the trustee appointed under the Deed of Settlement.

The following is an extract from the superintendent's report, dated 24th Feb. 1854:—

"In No. 1 lode, on Job's Hill, we have a splendid course of rich grey copper ore at the surface, on the side of the hill, such as is rarely seen, and supposed to be equal to 70 or 80 per cent.; one Cornish miner, with one or two negroes, has raised 5 or 6 tons in a fortnight. We are going to send a splendid rock of 5 cwt. to England, as a general specimen of the quality of the lode in this place. The ore goes down to the bottom of the working, bearing marks of the highest character, and it can be seen for some fathoms in length. We have four men working two spells from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, driving towards this rich lode about 8 fathoms below: the ground is favourable, unless the rock becomes hard. I hope we shall cut the lode in two or three weeks. We shall also send a specimen from No. 3 lode; this lode is of immense size, presenting the most splendid character—indeed, the specimen to be sent is a true one of the lode. The ore is not so bright and silvery as in No. 1 lode, but what some call muddy grey. At Pembroke estate, the men are working on the lode, which I am happy to inform you is quite satisfactory and encouraging, considering its depth; the lode is from 4 ft. to 5 ft. wide, producing stones of rich grey copper ore, the quality much the same as at Job's Hill."

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, and the meeting, which was fully attended, separated.

#### QUARTZ ROCK MARIPOSA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The first annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Saturday, the 19th inst.

The Right Hon. Lord ERSKINE, in the chair.

The SECRETARY had read the advertisement convening the meeting, the report of the directors was then read, of which the following was an abstract:—

The directors had considered it their duty, in the first place, to secure efficient superintendents to proceed to California, and they were fortunate in making arrangements with Mr. Franz Jacob Schmitz and Mr. Elschweiler. The next consideration was to obtain the most suitable machinery; accordingly, Alderman Carter, in company with the superintendents, had proceeded into Cornwall and Devon, and made arrangements with Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., of the Bedford Iron-Works, Tivstock, for the construction of two steam engines, avoiding all needless expense in the extra high finish, and by this effecting a large saving to the company, and the subsequent upholding, without in the least degree impairing its efficiency. The engines selected are equivalent to 100-horse power, and were of the most perfect construction, and the best of the mill and stamps are of a powerful description, and Brunton's patent washing machine are added, to form a complete set of the best devised machinery for the purpose of crushing, washing, and amalgamating the ores. A competent staff was selected in Germany, and their departure was only delayed for the purpose of meeting with Colonel Fremont, then on his way to England. The directors submitted drawings of their machinery to him, and on his arrival there, while approving of these, he stated that he would give orders to secure the company a good location in California. On the 3d of May last Mr. Schmitz and the secretary, by the *Orinoco* from Southampton for Chagres, and reached San Francisco on the 27th of June, after having experienced great difficulties on the route. For some time after their arrival the whole party suffered much from fever and sickness, consequently operations were considerably delayed; in the month of August he proceeded to the Mariposa, and inspected the various mines; but the agents of Colonel Fremont refused to put him in possession, and he was unable to obtain any mine in the district claimed by Colonel Fremont of sufficient value to justify his taking up a location. Such being the position, he had proceeded to explore the surrounding districts, and on his return to San Francisco took all the necessary steps to protect the interests of the company, and to preserve its rights against Colonel Fremont and his estate. The result of the exploration was the discovery of a quicksilver mine, as well as several veins of coal, which, upon being tried, proved very good. Seeing the advantages to be derived from this, the directors sent instructions first to secure them for the company, and then immediately to send them full reports thereon: the directors hope shortly to be in a position to inform the shareholders of the value of this property; at the same time they deem it right to add they are strongly urged by their superintendents to work the quicksilver mine, as the profits they state to be derived from it are far greater than from any gold quartz veins. Mr. Schmitz, subsequent to his visit to the Mariposa, and while at San Francisco, having repeated offers from parties respecting rich veins of gold, entered into a negotiation for the purchase of a valuable mine situated at Maxwell's Creek, on the Merced River, county of Mariposa; unfortunately, however, these arrangements were suspended, by the serious illness and subsequent death of Mr. Franz Jacob Schmitz, at San Francisco, on the 7th of October last, from typhoid fever. His great experience in Mexico and Russia, his recommendation from Baron Humboldt, and his scientific acquirements, had endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His remains were followed to the grave by deputations from the mining companies, the Governor of the State, and her Britannic Majesty's Consul. Upon the occurrence of this melancholy event, the proprietors forwarded plans of the mine, as well as other details, and likewise a list of the names of the shareholders, and a statement of the working of the mine, and a derivation from one to 1000 tons of quartz at an adjoining mine, showing a net profit of smelting being 750 tons. After an examination of all these documents, the directors

have entered into a conditional agreement for the purchase of the mine on very advantageous terms, the consideration being a per centage on the net profits of the working of the mine. The report of the directors was then read, and the meeting adjourned until the same time they have made arrangements with the former owners of the mine to work conjointly as superintendents with Mr. Elschweiler. As they have been some years in California, conversant with gold mining, and are known as men of high character, the directors conceive that their services will be most beneficial to the association. The directors have likewise agreed for the purchase of a squatters' title to a mine on the Mariposa estate, provided the same should prove good, but as Colonel Fremont's claim has been found valid by the Commissioners, it has been thought, in order that the company should not be involved in doubts and difficulties, to decline the completion until the question is completely decided. The company's machinery was dispatched to San Francisco in July and August last, and the directors have been advised of the arrival of the *Ligne Regia* and *Orinoco* last, and on board, under the care of the engineer and mining smith who built the engine, and sent out to erect and work the same. As soon as the state of the weather and roads will permit, it is proposed to transmit the machinery to Maxwell's Creek, and if there is a superabundance of power, to employ that on crushing the ores of the mines in the adjacent localities. Mr. Agard, the partner of Messrs. Dupuy, Keulegan, and Co., which firm has been of great assistance to them, has been appointed the agent in San Francisco—the valuable aid rendered by Mr. Dupuy fully justifies the confidence thus reposed. From the statement of accounts it will be seen that 35,595l. has been received by payments on shares; that 435l. has been derived by interest on investments, making the total receipts 36,030l.—The expenditure, including 1000l. paid to Colonel Fremont, and deposited in accordance with the terms of contract for lease, amount to 4003l. 11s. 9d. Cash at the bankers, 2950l. 3s. 5d.; petty cash, 177l. 10s. The balance, 26,284l. 18s. 11d., is profitably invested until required for the operations of the company in working the mines: 2000 shares were also delivered to Colonel Fremont's agents in pursuance of agreement for lease, and are deposited there; the remaining 16,000 shares unpaid upon and forfeited, to be issued *pro rata*, if necessary, when the works are in operation. The preliminary works had been proceeded with, adults were driven to some length, and a shaft has likewise been sunk, and every hope was expressed that their powerful machinery would soon be in active operation.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the adoption of the report, and stated he would be happy to hear any observations that any gentleman might be pleased to put to him.

After some explanatory remarks, the reports and accounts were unanimously adopted. Lord Erskine and Alderman and Sheriff Carter, the retiring directors, were unanimously re-elected.—Messrs. Lewis Poesch, and Henry Carr were nominated as auditors for the ensuing year, with a salary of 100l. per annum.

On the question of remuneration to the directors, the CHAIRMAN stated they did not wish this subject mooted until the prospects of the company were in a position to demand it.—A vote of thanks was then given to the directors and Mr. Waddell, the secretary, when the meeting separated.

#### AUSTRALASIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, the 21st inst.,

Mr. H. RECKLE in the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Wright) read the notice convening the meeting, and the directors report, which stated that—

"Mr. Harding and the staff of the company had sailed for Sydney in the *Atlantic* last March, and had arrived in the colony in July, and although he had inspected several places, he had as yet found none on which he considered it sufficiently eligible to place the company's machinery. The 2000 shares which had been reserved for distribution in the colony had been taken up, and the original charter of incorporation, limiting the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their subscription, had been obtained. The sale of forfeited shares had realised a profit of from 600l. to 700l."

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that there were many persons who believed that if they were shareholders in a gold mine it was synonymous with countless wealth; in his opinion, they knew more about the value of quartz veins in England than in the colony. At the meeting of the Australasian Agricultural Company, a few days since, some astonishing samples had been shown of their wealth on the Peel River. This had been assayed by the most eminent men in that branch in England; he alluded to Messrs. Johnson and Matthey. Out of fifteen samples the average yield was of the value of 28l. to the ton of quartz. Another batch of samples had been sent to him, while some of the alluvial soil, which had no traces of an auriferous nature, had produced 4d. per lb. of earth. Mr. Harding might probably have been over cautious. His experience in the Brazils might have led him to judge Australia as he did that country, but it had been found that the geological features were entirely dissimilar, and in alluding to that fact he would call their attention to the Furra Furra Mine. When this was first discovered it had been said it was only a quarry, and that bunches of rich ore had been found like it before, that they were never lasting, and would soon be finished; but they had seen this mine had paid over 400 per cent to its proprietors.

Capt. Ross observed that he was not an original proprietor. He wished they had obtained some of the mud from the Peel River, instead of having no mine at all, as appeared to be the case.

The CHAIRMAN stated that when the company was formed it was well known they had no mine. Speculation was strong at that time in London, and it was thought desirable that a body of gentlemen interested in the colony, and conversant with it, should form a company for the purpose of exploring it and obtaining a proper locality. With their expensive machinery, its value further enhanced by being in a mining country, it would show great want of prudence, and involve a large expenditure, were that the prospect to a place where, probably, they could not so fully avail themselves of its use.

Mr. ROXBOROUGH begged to correct the gentleman who had spoken previously to the chairman. It was known to every one who took shares that it was only a speculation.

A SHAREHOLDER stated they had the greatest confidence in the directors, who were all men of the highest character. It was much better that over-caution should be used, than recklessness and a disregard of the company's affairs displayed.

Capt. Ross enquired in what position the company stood as regarded their finances?

Mr. WRIGHT then read the balance sheet, which was as follows:—Capital, 15,697l. 15s.—Preliminary expenses, 329l. 4s. 9d.; passage and outfit of colonial agent, 524l. 15s. 10d.; cost of obtaining charter, 212l. 12s.; working expenses in England, 107l. 6s. 7d.; office charges, 24l. 12s. 1d.; stock and stores on account, 2312l. 13s. 1d.; salary account, 527l. 3s. 4d.; remitted to local board, 8000l.; commission on remittance of same, 160l.; leaving cash at bankers, 3417l. 7s. 4d.; and petty cash, 19s. 5d.—3418l. 6s. 9d.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether they were likely to obtain a location, and what the expenses of Mr. Harding and his staff were?

The CHAIRMAN replied that Captain Williams had seen one which he had reported favourably to Mr. Harding, and requested him to visit it. The salary of Mr. Harding was 800l. per annum; the mining captain 300l.; and the assayer 200l.; they had smiths and miners, and the whole expense might be computed at 1800l. Not one of their men had died.

A desultory conversation then ensued with regard to negotiations with the Peel River Company, from whom the information alluded to above had been obtained. The retiring directors, Messrs. Parbury, Jackson, and Thacker, were re-elected, as likewise the auditors, Messrs. George Donaldson and John Benedict Gire.

Mr. WARBALL observed, in proposing a vote of thanks, he did not know whether the directors should receive any remuneration, or how that was provided for by the charter.

The CHAIRMAN stated, he believed he was speaking the unanimous feeling of the board, when he said that they did not wish to put their names to have any allowance allotted to them. With regard to the question of a call, which had been mooted, it was not the intention of the directors to make one; and he trusted that they should before long be in a position when such would not be necessary.—The vote of thanks having been unanimously carried, the meeting separated.

STOCKTON BLUE LIAS LIME ROCK AND PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

In the parish of Stockton, about three miles from South, in Warwickshire, and at the base of the lias formation, in a north and south line, is a limestone rock of that stratum, acknowledged to be of the most pure of the kind, and the best adapted for the manufacture of hydraulic lime of any in the kingdom. Its superior quality for water-works has been known in the neighbouring districts for upwards of half a century, and although introduced into London only within a few years, it commands an extensive and increasing sale, and scarcely a tenth-part of the demand can be supplied.

A company is now formed, under the above title, for purchasing the very valuable and compact freehold estate in which this quarry is situated, which also contains a deposit of the cheap manufacturing limestone, and a very much larger return may be expected. It is, therefore, proposed to raise a capital of 20,000l., in 40,000 shares of 10s. each; and from the testimonials which the proprietors have received as to the qualities of both lime and cement, it appears a most legitimate investment, and the results anticipated in the prospectus, we are informed, are certain and ascertained. The works being already in operation, an immediate dividend will be derived, and, moreover, as neither royalty nor surface rent will be payable, the company will be in an unusually advantageous position. We may add, that all quarries, of what kind soever, conducted on the Cost-book Principle, are expressly exempted from the Joint-stock Company's Act.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED TIN MINING COMPANY.—We have pleasure in again calling attention to that evidently *bona fide* undertaking—the re-working of these celebrated mines, under the able superintendence of Mr. Josiah H. Hitchens, and other practical men. The great extent of ore ground already laid open, and only requiring the ore to be economically brought to market, gives assurance of more speedy and profitable results than is wont to be made in mining operations. In fact, parties most content to judge unhesitatingly assert their conviction that speedy and large dividends will be paid to the shareholders. The committee have already shown their energy and business capability by purchasing a powerful new steam-engine, 70-inch cylinder, manufactured at the St. Austell Foundry for another mine, but which was not quite ready to receive it, and it has accordingly been promptly secured for the Great Hewas Mines, under engagement to be erected and at work within two months from the day of contract, being six months earlier than could have been accomplished had the engine required to be built. Energy such as this is the best augury and test of the ability of the managing committee, and from which, and the well-known character of the mine, we may fairly anticipate the best results. We were in error, it appears, in stating, last week, that the shares had been allotted; as we now find that, owing to the unusual number of applications, and the great care required to investigate them, the allotment will not take place till the beginning of next week.

In our



## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**ALBION CLAY-WORKS (Str. Enon).**—The boiler-house walls are up, and we are ready to start. The carpenters are flooring the interior of the engine-house, and making the doors and window-frames. The engineers are connecting the steam-pipes with the boiler, and the induction pipe with the condenser. This I expect will be finished by Tuesday, and then the inside work of the engine will be completed. We shall have to put up outside a fly-wheel and drum to the tram wagons. The claymen are uncovering the clay, which appears still good in the stopes. The mica runs are all but completed, and the masons are erecting the account-house. The bottom level is proceeding rapidly; this will be valuable when finished. We shall shortly commence another pit for settling the clay in when washed.

**ALFRED CONSOLS.**—The lode in the 110 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore 100t. per fm. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking under the 100 fm. level, is worth for copper ore 150t. per fm.; the lode in the 100 fm. level, east of cross-cut, is worth for copper ore 12t. per fm.; the lode in the 100 fm. level, west of flookan, is worth for copper ore 8t. per fm.; the lode in the stopes over the 100 and 90 fm. levels is worth for copper ore, as a whole, quite 50t. per fm.; there is no change to notice in the different levels west of this shaft. The sinking of Painter's shaft is going on favourably.

**ALTARNUN CONSOLS.**—Our shaft is now about 7 fathoms deep, and we intend to sink about 3 fathoms deeper, and then drive on the course of the lode; it is sunk through the lode, bearing a leader of tin on the south part of the 10 fm. level, which we hope to sink in about seven weeks.

**BEDFORD UNITED.**—The lode in the 115 fm. level east is yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine, as we continue to rise and sink by the side of the lode.

**BODMIN UNITED.**—The water is drained, and the engine-shaft secured, 5 fms. below the 30; we intend to drop the lift again this week. The clearing of the 50, east of Truscott's shaft, will be commenced forthwith. There is still a good lode in the rise in the back of the 30, east of Truscott's shaft, which is now up as high as the 20 fm. level. The 20 fm. level east is 7 fms. below the rise, and is producing good work. In the 10, east of footway shaft, a cross-cut is being driven north to hole to a rise from the 20 on Harper's branch for the better ventilation of the 10, and for convenience in getting the stuff to the whim-shaft. We purpose at our setting and pay day, on Friday next, to set three or four new pitches in the back of the 30 and 40 fathom levels. The 40 fathom level has been notified to us their intention to be at Wade-bridge, on Monday, the 4th April, to sample our ores. We calculate to have about 60 tons—a great portion of which is already at Wade-bridge.

**BORNINGDON CONSOLS.**—In Annie's shaft the men are busy engaged in casing, dividing, and putting in ladder-work. The 12, east of Annie's shaft, is much the same, showing strong indications of a good lode not far off; going west, the lode is improved since my last, being richer for lead, and opening good tribute ground. There has been nothing done in driving the adit level since my last. In the cross-cut north we have not yet got the footwall; we cannot drive the adit and cross-cut at the same time, on account of the air. There is no alteration in the lower part of the mine. We are progressing satisfactorily with the wheel and pit-work for crusher.

**BOSNOR.**—The 40 end, west of Hallett's shaft, is now holed to the end coming from winze, the tin is dropping to the 40 fathom level. We have commenced cutting plat, taking down brown, and have commenced stoping in the back of the 40 west. In the 40 end, west of winze, one branch of the lode is looking well, the other is not yet taken down. The tribute pitches in the 30, west of Hallett's shaft, are producing very good stones of tin. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 30 are very much improved. We are getting on very well with our cross-cut in the Well level, and on the whole we have considerable improvement.

**CARADON WOOD.**—The engine-shaft has been sunk 2 fms. 2 ft. 3 in. making the depth 10 fms. 2 ft. 3 in. below the 30; set to nine men at 17t. 10s. per fathom. The south end has been driven 7 fms. 3 ft. 8 in. In the north end, at the 30, has been driven a cross-cut west 5 fms. 4 ft. 5 in., and 2 fms. 1 ft. 3 in. driven on the branch we cut in the cross-cut; the lode being small and disordered, we have removed the men to drive the cross-cut east, to cut the eastern lode; set to four men at 37t. 5s. per fm.

**CEFF GWYNS.**—The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving east of the engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, the greatest part saving for dressing, yielding 15 cwt. per fm.; the lode in the same level west is 5 ft. wide, yielding 10 cwt. per fm.

**CHURCH-TROKE.**—We are still going on sinking the engine-shaft, and are completing the road.

**CRETOWN.**—The lode in the 12 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is about 10 in. wide, with good stones of copper. The 12 fm. level west has been driven 2 fathoms this week, lode from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of capels and gossan, with stones of copper ore and lead. In No. 3 level the lode is 2 ft. wide, mostly capel, with spots of copper and lead. The stopes east of the winze, in the back of No. 3 level, is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the stopes west of the winze the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding some good ore. There is no change in No. 4 level since my last report. I am sorry to say that our dressing has been interrupted, owing to the frost. I am expecting a vessel every day for a cargo of ore. The engine has not yet arrived.

**DEVON AND COURTESAY.**—The 70 fm. level end is a little improved since last report, being spotted all over with ore. The pitch in the back of the 60 fm. level will turn out about 1½ ton of good ore per fm.

**DEVON CONSOLS WEST.**—The men have made more progress in sinking the engine-shaft the last fortnight than they had done since they have been in the hard ground; the branches in the shaft are greatly improved, and producing more lead, from which we are taking good specimens. This day a practical mining agent came on the mine, and examined the stuff taken from the shaft, and was highly gratified with the appearance of the mine; and he has not the least doubt that these branches drop in with the lode, of making large deposits of ore, from the present indications.

**DUNSEY WHEAL PHENIX.**—We are desuing the eastern level; the branches dipping towards the lode produce tin. We are now about to commence clearing up the old adit level. The ground in the cross-cut still continues the same as last reported. From the stopes we continue to raise tin.

**EAST CLOWDALE.**—Our tribute pitches at this mine continue to look well; there is a fine lode in the pitch west of the winze, worth full 60t. per fm. We have all our ore dressed for next sampling, except that from the south lode, which is very hard for dressing, and I cannot say whether it will be ready by Friday or not; if not, we had better sample again that day month, when we should have, in all probability, 30 or 35 tons more for sale. I have weighed off about 17 tons, and the ore I refer to would be about 5 tons, which, if it can be got ready, will make our present sampling 35 tons; and if not, that with the ore of two months' breaking from the western pitch, with what we may get from the eastern end, would make us about what I have stated for a sampling in a month's time. We have not taken down any lode in the eastern end this month, but shall do so next week; there is good reason to believe it still holds good. No alteration to notice in the 45 west. Our shaftmen are putting things to right in the shaft, after fixing the new plunger lift, &c. I hope to be all ready for sinking by next Saturday (this day), and to continue without interruption.

**EAST POLGOOTH.**—The ground in the 30 cross-cut is a little easier. The lode in the 30 end east is 1 ft. wide, a very promising lode, more promising than last week. The 20 west, on main lode, presents a better appearance, and is yielding more lead; lode 3 ft. wide, in a beautiful stratum. I see no alteration in Leely's lode. In the 20 cross-cut south we have cut the same lode we cut some time since in the 30 cross-cut; it is 1 ft. wide, not so much mineral in it as at the 30. The new shaft is under nearly 25 fms., ground much the same; we expect to hole it to the 20 cross-cut this month. The masons are getting on favourably with the building of the engine-house.

**EAST TOLGUS.**—The ground in the cross-cuts is much easier, and better progress is being made in consequence. The Redruth Consols and North Buller lodes have come together in the adit end east, and appear to have crossed. The lode in the end is 15 in. wide, producing a little ore. Redruth Consols lode, where it crossed, is poor. There is a pitch working on ore in the back of the adit at 10s. in 17.

**EAST WHEAL GEORGE.**—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 32 fm. level, is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel and quartz. The lode in the 32 fm. level west is about 1 ft. wide, composed of pebble, muddle, and at times good stones of ore. The stopes in the back of the 12 fm. level, east of shaft, are yielding good stamps' work.

**EAST WHITE GRIT.**—There has been no alteration in Lawrence's shaft for the week past, neither in the tribute pitches. The ore in the 20 fm. level goes down.

**ENGAR LEE.**—The lode in the 12 fm. level above adit, east of Harding's rise, for the last 6 ft. in driving is not looking quite so well as when last reported on, it being a little disordered at present. The lode in the rise above is quite as good as ever, as also in the stopes in the back of the deep adit. The caunter lode in the shallow adit, east of Morgan's winze, is composed principally of gossan, friable quartz, and muddle, and on the whole, has a promising appearance. The weather has again set in with great severity, and our wheel is quite frozen up, and our dressing operations suspended for some days past.

**EXMOOR ELIZA.**—The winze in the bottom of the 36 fm. level is without alteration since last report. In the 50 fm. level west we have commenced cutting into the lode from the south wall, and have already intersected branches, ore throughout—set to six men, at 7t. 10s. per fm. In the 30 fm. level east the lode has been holed by a slide, and a cross-cut will have to be driven; before doing so, however, it will be advisable to take down the branch of caunter lode mentioned in my report to the last meeting, which will be done by four men. The new lode is looking well, and promises something extraordinary.

**GARRIG.**—The east side of the lode in the 30 fm. level north is about 1½ ft. wide, with a little lead; the west side of the lode is about 3 ft. wide, with a small branch of lead. The tribute pitch in back of this level, on the west part of the lode, is producing good lead, and improving to the bottom of the level. The south shaft sinking from surface is about 14 fms. deep, and where, from all appearances, we have intersected an east and west lode; as soon as this shaft is communicated with the 20 fm. level, we shall commence driving east and west on the course of this lode. We shall have a few tons lead for the next sale.

**GORN LEAD MINE.**—The weekly report shows that steady progress is making in carrying forward the deep adit, so as to strike the lode under the new ore ground. At the eastern part of the mine, in the shallow level, they are sinking a piece of ground down through to the lode of the deep adit for a shaft. In the western part of the mine the men commenced sinking a winze, with good stones of ore. The men on the 18th inst. began to take down the south part of the lode, which was left standing; the lode in this place produces 1½ ton of lead per fm. The dressers cleaned about 1½ tons of ore in the week, and 6 tons of marketable ore have been sent to Newtown, as was also the case last week.

**GREAT CRINNIS.**—We have nearly completed the smithy and carpenter's shops which are put up in as cheap and convenient a way as possible. The masons are busy about the engine-house. The ground is much improved in the end driving north of Daniel's shaft. The tributors continue to raise a little ore.

**GREAT TREGUN.**—I have put two men to rise on the course of the north branch in the old adit; the branch is about 8 in. wide, composed of muddle, spar, and rich mica. I have also cleared up an old working on the central branch, and found a branch of tin, varying in size from 1 to 3 in. wide—it is rich enough, all but solid. We have ordered the men to stop the same for another week, when we shall be able to ascertain the bearing of its course. We are also breaking a little tin in sinking the central branch; it is very rich, but small in quantity at present.

**HEALY BARRERS.**—The lode in the 20 fathom level, west from Sunderland, is very large, and producing good work for tin. We have put eight men to work on the lode, where we shall be able to get plenty of work for the stamps. The lode in the 30 is 1 ft. wide, composed of lead and muddle. The lode in the 20 is 1 ft. wide, composed of lead and muddle. We have begun to

sink a winze below the 30, where the lode is 18 in. wide, good work for lead. The lode in the adit west is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and muddle, and letting up a little water, which indicates our getting near the caunter lode, where we have every reason to expect an improvement. We sunk 3 fms. 5 ft. in the new shaft last week, and the ground is so good, that it will take us about two months more to communicate to the rise above the 30. The stopes and tribute pitches are looking much the same. We expect to have about 2 tons of tin ready for the smelting-house by Wednesday next.

**HEENOCK.**—The engine-shaft is now sunk under the 50 fm. level 9 fms., and the ground still of the same favourable appearance. The 50 fathom level south is now driven 10 fms. 3 ft. from shaft, where we have just taken down a part of the lode, which we find to contain good stones of lead, and now intend to cut it through, and drive on its course, when by next week I shall be able to report on its general character; our having now cut lead 7 fms. nearer the shaft than it was in the 40 fm. level shows that the lead ground is dipping fast in that direction. In the 40 south the lode continues to be very regular, with well-defined walls, producing some good stones of ore. I have been obliged to abandon the winze sinking under the 40 south, in consequence of foul air, and have put the men to rise in the back of the 40. The 30 south is without any alteration. Harris's winze, sinking under the 30 south, is now down 4 fms. 3 ft.; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, very regular, producing saving work. In consequence of so many men having left, we are at present several short in the different bargains.

**HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.**—In Barclay's shaft the lode is improved; it produces pure yellow copper, as well as malleable, since last week. At Bridge lode we are raising and sinking to communicate to the adit as fast as possible. The cross-cut is going on with all speed.

**HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.**—The lode in Morris's shaft continues to produce some saving work for copper ore; the lode in Dodge's winze is still very large, but I regret to say, is not so productive for ore as last reported on. The lode on the 55 fm. level, east of Dodge's winze, is, I am glad to say, improved, being worth at present about 3 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 55 fm. level are not so productive for copper ore as for some time past, the lode being composed principally of gossan. The stopes in the back of the 45 fm. level are without alteration. The sinking of Hitchins's shaft progresses satisfactorily. The lode in the 55 fm. level, west of said shaft, produces occasionally good stones of copper ore.

**HOLMBUSH.**—The ground in Hitchins's engine-shaft is a congenial light blue killas, and so is the ground in the 145 fm. level cross-cut south of the shaft; the lode in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 145, is 15 in. wide, composed of soft spar, prism, and stones of rich copper ore, and opening good ground which will set at a moderate tribute. The 145 fathom level east we have for the present suspended, and put the mine to stop; in the 145, west of the diagonal shaft, we are still in the cross-course, with moderate ground, which we are pushing on as fast as we can to get through it, in order to see the caunter part of the lode. The ground in the 132 fm. level, south-east of the diagonal shaft, is soft; but no branch as yet intersected. The lode in the 120 fm. level, east of the cross-course, is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 110 fm. level east is 1 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 fm. level, west of Wall's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. The ground in both cross-cuts north and south of Wall's engine-shaft, in the 124 fm. level, is moderate. The tribute pitches, on the whole, are producing a fair quantity of copper ore.

**KEWICK.**—At Brandley, the 20 fm. level north is worth 6t. per fm.; the stopes in this level is worth 3t. per fathom. The lode in the 30 north is producing stones of ore; the stopes in this level is worth 25t. per fm.; in the 30 fm. level south the stopes is worth 10t. per fm. At Thornthwaite, the end in the 37 fm. level, driving under the gossan lode, is worth 2 cwt. of ore per fm., and improving. The tribute pitch in Barrow Mine is worth 10t. per fm.

**LEEDSTOWN CONSOLS.**—Our engine-shaft is down 17½ fm. below the surface; when we have sunk it 2½ fms. more we shall be able to fix our tyre-lift below the adit. Some of our men at work in the adit having left, we have had some delay and trouble in replacing them, but we were able to get the work done by Saturday next (to-day). The engine-house raises to sufficiently high level to admit of our getting the water on. We should have finished by Saturday next, had we not had such severe weather. If nothing intervenes to prevent us we shall be ready to leave in the engine on Wednesday week.

**LEWIS.**—Praed's lode in the 90 fm. level, east from tin shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 12t. per fm.; west it is 20 in. wide, opening good tribute ground; the north lode in this level, east from tin shaft, is 18 in. wide, opening tribute ground; this lode in the 80, east from Praed's shaft, is disordered by a cross-course, and not so good as when last reported. In the rise in the 70 fm. level, east from Praed's shaft, it is 18 in. wide, good stamping work; we hope to communicate this rise with the 60 fm. level next week, when we shall resume driving the 70. The stopes are looking well.

**LOVEDON UNITED.**—The shaftmen have finished cutting the plat, and commenced clearing up the old workings under the adit level; the tram-road is finished from the engine-shaft to the adit level, and the adit will begin on Monday (March 21) wheeling out the lode already broken, with two wagons. The engine-shaft of the stopes is much the same as it has been for the last month. The smiths' shop will be completed and covered in about a week from this time. We have 20 men employed making a new water-course, and expect to get it all complete to the mine in about three weeks, unless we meet with more rock than we now expect.

**MOLLAND.**—The lode in the 52 west is 1 ft. wide, at present poor and unproductive; in the same level east we have a kindly lode, 3 ft. wide, producing saving work. The lode in the 42 west is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; as we could rise the ground through in the 42 cheaper than we could sink it from the 30, I put the winze down, a few days ago, to shoot a few holes in the back of this level, where we now have a kindly lode, which will produce ½ ton of ore per fm. I think I can sink the lode to rise a fathom or two here to prove it. The men rising in the 42 east, against the winze, have knocked a hole through, and I expect they will finish it by the end of this week; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 10t. per fm. In the pitch in the back of the 30 we have a kindly branch of ore, 6 in. wide; the 30 east and west is much the same as last reported. The lode in the adit, in the eastern hill, is 2 ft. wide, very regular, and producing some excellent stones of yellow ore, spotted with grey. We have now 9 tons of ore at surface, 7 dressed and 2 undressed.

**NORTH DOWNS.**—The lode in the 90 east is 1 ft. wide, with only stones of ore. The lode in the 80 is 18 in. wide, but no ore to value. We have communicated the lode from the 80 to the 70, and set the back of the latter level to four men, at 3s. tribute; all the other pitches are much the same as last week. We can now manage the water very well, by working eight strokes per minute.

**NORTH TAMAR CONSOLS.**—The lode still continues to improve, and appears to be in a more settled state of country. We are now sinking all the lode in the 36 south. Richard's rise is suspended for a time, as some of the men left at the last setting.

**NORTH WHEAL BULLER (REDBRITH).**—Since the last bi-monthly meeting we have opened the following ground in the levels:—The 60 has been driven to 10 fms. 1 ft. through a very favourable piece of ground; the bottom of the level for about 2 ft. high having opened a lode of ore varying in value from 3t. to 7t. per fm.; the lode in the end is at present divided, but the branches appear to be coming together again, and when they do so, we may expect to have a good lode of ore; we have sunk in the bottom of this level 3 ft. deep and 11 ft. long, and this ground produced 40t. worth of ore, and the bottom of this winze, which we were obliged to suspend in consequence of the quickness of the water, may be valued at 40t. per fm.; in order to drain this large amount of water, we have drawn out the water to the 70, and resumed the driving of that level by a full number of men; we are much pleased with the improvement of the lode since we commenced driving it; it is at present about 12 in. wide, composed of spar and good stones of ore, much better than we have ever seen it in this level before, and better than we had calculated on seeing it until we had got nearer the ore gone down in the level above, which is about 20 fms. below the 70 end; but from the dip of the country and of the ore ground seen in the levels above, we thought we might meet with it in driving 10 fms., and from the very large amount of ore broken in the bottom of the 60, we are fully warranted in expecting a rich course of ore in this level. The 50 has been driven 8½ fms. through a very fine lode, composed of spar, iron and copper ore, varying from 18 in. to 3 ft. wide, and it is our united opinion that we shall have a good bunch of ore at 500 as the deeper levels get under this ground; the end is now getting clear of the western cross-course, and we hope to meet with more ore on the other side of it. The 40 has been driven 5 fms. 5 ft., generally through disordered ground, but although suspended at present, it has every appearance of approaching a firmer and more settled country; we must resume it shortly, when we have every reason to expect it will lead us to a silicious lode, and in a situation to facilitate the sinking of a new shaft which will ultimately be required for this part of the mine. The stopes in the bottom of this level have produced about 70t. worth of ore, and would have given us much more but for the limited number of men we could put in them; they are now working on tribute at 7s. 6d. in 17, but not with the spirit they would have been wrought if labourers had been plentiful. Upon the whole, although we are not at present raising much ore, the prospects of the mine have very considerably improved during the past two months; and considering the change of ground and the very favourable appearance of the lode in the 50 and 60, the fine bunch of ore which we are now raising, and the improvement in the 70, we may safely say that we have not been in so good a position for some time past; and should we, which we have every reason to expect, meet with a bunch of ore at the 70 as good as in the bottom of the 60, we should then be able to pay the cost of the mine.

**NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.**—The lode in the 42, driving west, is much of the same character as last reported, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 30 lode taken down in the 30 end this week; the rise and stopes in the back of this level are looking well; the lode is about 6 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fm. We have commenced sinking Murchison's engine-shaft under the 42 by nine men—set at 13t. per fathom.

**NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY (QUITHOCK).**—The lode in the adit level, south of the shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing 2 cwt. of lead per fm. On Monday (March 21) we commenced sinking Crofton's engine-shaft, which we shall prosecute with all possible speed; we also set to erect a smiths' shop, carpenter's shop, and small account house, in order to facilitate the operations of the mine.

**PENZANCE CONSOLS.**—Since the date of our last report the only favourable indications of any importance are those in the new shaft, and in the end south of the old engine-shaft on the branches. In the former the ground is very hard, and not easy for driving, but the lode is kindly and promising, and we are in hopes that as it increases in depth it will prove better. In the latter, which is part of the old mine, and which was only let at our last setting day, the appearances are very promising, and the stones of tin which they have as yet raised very good for ore. The frost and snow having again set in has prevented our finishing the bob-pit as expected, but when the weather breaks two or three days it will complete it.

**PERRAN WHEAL JANE.**—The walls of the engine-house and stack are completed, and the roof on. The engineers have commenced fixing the engine; and no time will be lost in getting it to work.

**PERRAN UNITED.**—In the 30 fathom level west, on the new lode, great improvements have taken place since our last, and a party has this day (March 21) offered to work it at 5s. in 17. There is an excellent lode going down in the bottom of this level, which augurs well for the 40. In the 30 fathom level east there are several parties working on tribute, and who are bringing to the surface parcels of ore, both in quantity and quality, that cannot fail to give satisfaction. We expect shortly to be able to make room for several parties to work here. In the 30 fm. level, at Lukes, another lode has been discovered since our last, of immense magnitude; this lode can be raised to almost any amount, but of rather low produce, being very rank with muddle; there is no question, however, that this lode will turn out abundance of rich ore in depth. Muddle is known, without exception, to ride a good horse. We are now preparing machinery to bring the produce of this lode to the surface, being assured that, by the new mode of smelting, it will sell at a price that will leave handsome profits to the proprietors. In the 20 fm. level west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth at present 10t. per fm., daily improving. The cross-cut driving west from engine-shaft is still in beautiful mineralized ground, thickly interspersed with small veins of grey

copper. We are happy in being able to state that 200 tons of ore will be raised by the time specified, and it affords further pleasure to inform you that our prospects are daily improving.

**PHOENIX GREAT CONSOLS.**—The engine-shaft is down, timbered, and secured 2½ fms.; the ground in which is easy of progress. We are raising stone, getting out foundation, &c., for the necessary workshops; and the works generally are progressing as fast as circumstances will admit of.

**PHINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.**—We are now in readiness to fix the plunger, &c., and when fixed we shall resume sinking the shaft, which will be some time next week; east of shaft our prospects are improved, and we are breaking good tin stuff. March 23.—There is nothing new in this mine since last report. The men are busily engaged in changing work in the shaft; and we shall put the plunger to work on Saturday.

**RATLINGHOPE.**—The men are busy opening the old shaft.

**RITTON CASTLE.**—We continue sinking the engine-shaft, and are making good progress. The weather has prevented the carpenters from completing the whim.

**RIX HILL.**—Since my last our prospects have improved. I set a new pitch in the back of the 23 fm. level, at 11s. in 17, and after rising 9 or 10 ft. the men had met with a good branch of tin, in a very strong and promising lode; it is in whole ground from the 23 to the 17 fm. level, and I hope it may continue; the other pitches are without alteration. The lode in the 28, driving west, is large and strong, producing a little tin, but poor; the rise in this level is communicated to the 17, and I have put the men to cut in south on one of the floors, where we have some good stones of tin; the floor is increasing in size, and I hope to see it improved in quality. We send our tin to the Tamar Smelting Works on Monday (the 21st inst.).

**ROBBINGTON.**—The deep adit cross-cut, driving southerly towards the south lode, is progressing favourably, and in congenial ground for lead ore. The lode in the middle level, driving south, is 15 in. wide, spotted with lead ore, but rather disordered at present by a cross branch. The lode in the stopes at the back of this level, south of the rise, is 2 ft. wide, worth 5t. per fm. for lead ore. The lode in the stopes north of the rise, back of said level, is 2 ft. wide, worth 6t. per fm. The lode in the stopes at the bottom of the shallow level, south of the winze, is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of spar, decomposed manganese, and worth about 3t. per fm. for lead ore. The lode in the stopes north of Gingle's winze, bottom of shallow level, is about 3 ft. wide, worth 3t. per fm. for lead ore. The lode in the shallow level, driving south, is disordered by a cross-course. It is our intention to lay an iron railroad in the middle level, in the place of the wooden one put in by the old company, which is very inefficient for the purpose of tramping the stuff on a more speedy and economical scale, so as to be in a position to put more hands to stop the ore ground laid open about the middle level. We have had the builder on the mine, and have fixed on a site for carpenters and smiths' shops, with yards adjoining, and also for material house, office, powder-house, &c., and are now waiting the arrival of Mr. Burd, previous to our commencing the above buildings, engine-house, and dressing house, and the laying out of good and efficient road for the purpose of bringing materials and carrying of the produce of the mine.

**SANSON.**—The ground in the bottom end is without alteration since my last report, and the lode still regular and well-defined. I like the appearance of the ground coming into top level; the lode is containing more gossan and spar. The ground in driving on the north and south lode is just as last reported—the lode continues regular.

**SOUTH EAST WHITE GRIT.**—We continue costaining, but have not as yet discovered anything.

**SOUTH WEST PHOENIX.**—We have cleared and secured one of the adit shafts, and are now opening northwards towards the lode. Capt. Taylor, of West Caradon, has been out, and pointed out about the run of the cross-courses; and we are now costaining on the back of the lode westward to ascertain where will be the most convenient spot for putting down the engine-shaft. The materials from West Callington Mine are on the works; and we hope now to progress satisfactorily.

**ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.**—At Grou's engine-shaft we shall complete our dividing casings, &c., this month. At Hoppe's, to-day (March 19), the end going towards the corner shaft is a most beautiful strata, and the entire killas is impregnated with muddle and specks of copper ore; in the back the lode is much improved, and I think in a week or two we shall have a good bunch of tin from its promising appearance—we are now breaking some good tin from it. On Monday, I shall put two men to drive on the shallow adit in Hawkins's land, adjoining the Great Polgoth Mine, and shall by that means intersect our stopes lode, which is the main lode in Great Polgoth Mine. We shall also intersect our other lodes, which are promising ones, in this eastern ground. Our surface work is going on well. The engine-house is getting on, and our quarry is still producing good stone.

**TAFF CONSOLS.**—It was pay and setting-day on Saturday, the 19th inst., when the following pitches and bargains were let: the 68 fm. level to drive east by six men 3 fms., at 8t. per fm. The south level here has been cut through, and is 13 ft. wide, composed of muddle, peach, and ore, but the cross-cut is not far enough east for the shoot of ore in the 36 and 40. In the middle level, between the 46 and 36, there is a good lode of ore 8 in. wide, improving daily—set to drive by three men and three boys, at 6t. 10s. per fm.; the 46 on the south lode to drive east by six men, at 10t. per fathom; this will produce 10 tons of ore per fm. The 36 to drive east on the slide by four men, at 9t. per fm.; the lode here at the junction is 24 ft. wide, ore throughout. We expect to open on a good course of ore in this place. A stopes in the back of the 46, east of winze, by four men, at 6t. 10s. per fm., worth 5 tons of ore per fm.; also a stopes in the back of the 46, west of winze, at 9t. per fm., worth 5 tons of ore per fm., and daily improving, lode 11 ft. wide. A stopes in the back of the 36, by six men, at 8t. per fm., lode 9 ft. wide, worth 10 to 11 tons of ore per fm. I cross-cut to drive north in the 12, at 6t. 10s. per fm. The winze to sink in the bottom of the 12, by two men, at 5t. per fm.; the lode here is at present poor, but has been producing 2 or 3 tons of ore per fm. Seven tribute pitches were taken in the back of the 12, at 10s., 11s., and 13s. ad. in 17, at surface. We are busily engaged in dressing and carrying ore to quay. We shall have a grand sampling by the end of this month.

**TAMAR.**—In the 215 end there has been no lode broken since last reported on. In the 205 end the lode is 18 in. wide, interspersed with ore work of a coarse quality. In the 190 end the lode is still small and poor. In the 175 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, good saving work. In the 160 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, and opening profitable ground. In the 145 end the lode is 6 in. wide, occasionally producing good stones of ore. In the 135 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, and ore. At the north mine, in the 100 fm. level driving north, the lode is 6 in. wide, composed of capel and muddle, with faint spots of ore. In the 90 fathom level we are desuing the lode. In the 80 fathom level the lode is 3 ft. wide, 6 in. of which is yielding work of a coarse quality.

**TINCROFT.**—At North Tincroft, in the 130 fathom level, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 25t. per fathom; in the west end, same level, the lode is still in a disordered state. In the 120 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8t. per fathom; in the west end, same level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 16t. per fathom; in the winze sinking below this level, east of the shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 88t. per fathom. In the 110, driving east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 7t. per fm.; in the 100, same level, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 16t. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 100 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 28t. per fm.; in Miles's winze, same level, the lode is 3½ feet wide, worth 15t. per fathom. Dunkin's lode, at the engine-shaft sinking below the 110 fm. level, is 3½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore; in the 110, driving east of said shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, saving work for tin and copper; in the west end, same level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8t. per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 100 fm. level are worth 10t. per fm. for tin and copper. In the 90 fm. level, driving west on the south part, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 6t. per fathom. On Nighburgh's lode, in the 130 fm. level, east of the shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 12t. per fathom; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 16t. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 140 are worth 9t. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 130 are worth 12t. per fathom. On Chapelle's lode, in the 142, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6







## THE COPPER TRADE.

SEN.—As the actual standard of copper in the ore, divested of all its ambiguity, possesses considerable interest at the present moment, I continue my quotations—

March 3.—Quoted, quantity of ore, 3283 tons; fine copper, 199 tons 2 cwt.; money, 23,714s. 8s.; average standard, 1644s. 9s.; average produce, 6%.

It should stand thus:—Quantity of ore, 3283 tons; fine copper, 229 tons 2 cwt.; money, 23,714s. 8s.; average standard, 1217s. 18s.; average produce, 6%.

March 10.—Quoted, quantity of ore, 4632 tons; fine copper, 261 tons 18 cwt.; money, 31,149s. 8s.; average standard, 1617s. 6s.; average produce, 6%.

Should be:—Quantity of ore, 4632 tons; fine copper, 301 tons 1 cwt.; money, 31,149s. 8s.; average standard, 1217s. 18s.; average produce, 7%.

March 17.—Quoted, quantity of ore, 3859 tons; fine copper, 237 tons 19 cwt.; money, 29,172s. 9s.; average standard, 1547s. 4s.; average produce, 6%.

Should be:—Quantity of ore, 3859 tons; fine copper, 296 tons 13 cwt.; money, 29,172s. 9s.; average standard, 1157s. 10s.; average produce, 7%.

I should not be correct in following the suggestion of "M." (Chesterfield) in calculating the average standard of copper in the ore—the surplus is on the copper, not on the ore, is derived from various sources, and should be added to the metal. There is no real surplus on copper; they are delivered in barrows of 3 cwt., seven of which are called a ton, whilst the ton in Wales delivered to be smelted is about 22 cwt. He is all wrong in saying the higher standard is given for low produce ore, and the lesser standard for high produce ore, on account of the difference in the surplus of each. The variation of standard on account of produce or per centage of copper is a mere calculation on the returning charges, or cost of smelting ores of different produce. As 55s. per ton is deducted from all ore indiscriminately, and as it is evident that the expense of smelting ore of 10 per cent. is greater than that of 5 per cent., inasmuch as after the first melting you have twice the amount of impure metal to bring forward, the purchaser gives such higher proportionate standard for the low produce ore as this difference in expense amounts to.

I, however, must fully agree with your correspondent, that the surplus rises on the low produce, though not in exact ratio, as the habitues of different kind of ore render them more or less accessible to influences. Your correspondent will, perhaps, scarcely credit me, when I assure him that on my stating the substance of what his letter corroborates on this subject to a partner in a large smelting-house, it was treated with derision—48 was the usual price.

Gray's Inn-square, March 24.

THOMAS IRVING HILL.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &amp;c.

METAL MARKET, London, March 24, 1853.

ENGLISH IRON.	per Ton.	ENGLISH COPPER.	per Ton.
Bar and bolt	20 10 0	Tin, 14 to 28 lbs. a .p. ton	135 0 0
In Wales	8 10 0	Sheet cake	135 0 0
In Liverpool	9 0 0	Sheathing and boiler	0 1 3
In Staffordshire	10 0 0	Bottoms	0 1 3
• Sheets, single a	13 0 0	Old a	0 1 1
• double a	14 10 0	Yellow Metal a	0 1 1
• Hoop a	12 0 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. cwt.	1 16 1 15
• Rod, round a	11 0 0		
• Nail rod, square a	11 0 0	ENGLISH LEAD.	
Rails (Wales) b	8 15 0	Pig	20 24 10 0 25 0 0
• (Staffordshire) b	10 0 0	Sheet	25 10 0 26 10 0
Railway Chairs, Clyde b	10 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD.	
Fig. No. 1, Clyde b	2 13 0	Spanish, in bond	p. ton
3-5ths No. 1 & 3-5ths No. 3	2 13 0		
No. 1, in Wales c	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN.	
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London	3 15 0	Block	2 0 6 3 0
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry	6 10 0	Ingots	6 2 0 6 3 0
Charcoal bars	14 10 0	Refined	6 2 0 6 3 0
Stirling's Patent Glasg.	3 12 6	Grain	6 2 0
Toughened Pig	4 0 0	Fine grain	7 0 0
Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto bars	7 0 0
		Ditto granulated	7 4 0
FOREIGN IRON.		FOREIGN TIN.	
Swedish	11 0 0	Banca	6 0 0
Russian CCND	17 0 0	Strait (uncertified)	5 18 0
Indian Charcoal Pig	6 0 0		
in London	6 0 0	TIN-PLATES.	
FOREIGN STEEL.		IC Charcoal	p. box
Swedish keg, nominal	20 0 0	IX Ditto	2 1 0
Ditto fagot	20 0 0	IC Coke	1 7 0
ON THE SPOT.		IX Ditto	1 13 0
To arrive	22 5 0	Canada plates a .ton	—
		QUICKSILVER	
In sheets d	p. ton 30 0 0		

Terms.—a, 2½ per cent. dis.; b, net; c, 3 ditto; d, 1½ per cent. dis.; e, 2 ditto; f, 1 ditto; deliv. in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.—Discount 5 per cent.

\* Delivered in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.

The Scotch Liver-Jar market, after having reached 55s. cash, has receded to the present rate, 53s. for mixed numbers, with a quiet market—buyers at 52s. 6d. cash. In MANUFACTURED IRON there is no change since last week. SPLITTER has been quiet this week—prices quoted 227s. 5s. LEAD is easy at the present quotations. TIN is without alteration.—TIN PLATES are rather dull. The dearth of freight affects most descriptions of metals at this moment.

GLASGOW.—In our iron market, pigs are firm at late quotations. The demand for bars continues good, and there are large orders in the market for rails, both on home and foreign account.

MINES.—The uneasy feeling which prevailed throughout the city in regard to foreign affairs on Monday and Tuesday, had its influence upon mining, as well as upon almost every other description of stocks, and the consequence was that large numbers of shares were offered for sale without finding buyers. The market has since rallied a little, and for some species of stock there has been a fair demand. Owing, however, to the uncertainty of the copper market, lead mines are rather the most in favour. At last week's sale of copper ores, the standard was down upwards of 6d. in the week, and 3d. in the month. Still, with the short supply of ores, and the very small stock of copper the smelters have in hand to meet the fresh demand for the new coinage, we do not anticipate any great fall in the price at present. But there is a question, and an important one, too, for the mining interest to consider, and that is, whether the copper mines of Jamaica will not, in a few months, send more ores into the market than was ever received from Australia. The most extraordinary reports are in circulation as to the richness of the Metcalf Mine, described as almost a mountain of copper; one lode is said to be 5 ft. wide of grey ore, yielding 70 per cent. of copper; many other rich lodes have been opened, and although allowance must be made for the colouring given to all mining reports, it is quite certain to believe that in a very short time 350 tons of rich ore have been raised, and are now ready for shipment. The shares, upon which 1d. has been paid, are 12d. prem., but none were ever offered to the public. In America, the copper market is much higher than it is here; and in respect to lead, the large consumers being out of stock, the "Yankoes" are trying to "bear" the market by offering small lots. In home mines, there has been a fair demand for Seton, West Seton, Trebarvah, Keswick, and Herodsfoot, but few sellers found. Great Alfred firm, at 40s. to 42s.; North Bassett, 12s.; East Bassett in request, at 30s. to 35s.; East Russell, 16s.; North Pool, 31s.; Seton, 240s.; West Seton, 210s.; and in good demand; Cupid, 8d.; Trebarvah sought after, at 9s. to 10s.; North Damsel, 33s. to 35s.; Callington, 5s. to 6s.; Alfred Consols, 18s. 10s. to 19s.; Uny in great request, at 15s. to 17s. 10s., the mine holding out more than ordinary chances of success; in Keswick, a good business has been doing, at 9s. to 10s.; Trelawny, 65s. to 67s. 10s.; East Caradon, 2s. 10s. to 2s. 15s.; East Gunnis Lake, 2s. 5s. to 2s. 7s. 6d.; South Tamar, 7s. 10s. to 7s. 17s. 6d.; East Tamar, 38s. to 40s., and largely dealt in; West Providence, 56s. to 57s.; Buller, 1250s. ex div.; Bassett, 600s. to 610s.; West Caradon flat, at 33s.; Tremayne, 27s.; Merilyn, 4s. 10s. to 4s. 15s.; Trevelyan, 3s. 10s. to 4s.; Wheal Carpenter (South Sydenham), 19s., and a good business doing; Herodsfoot, 19s. to 20s.; Pen-y-Gelli, 27s. to 28s.; the first sale of lead will soon take place at this mine, and should the lodes at the next level prove equal to the expectations raised from their present appearance, and which will soon be proved, there will be a great rise in these shares, 640 only in number. Cubert, 2s. 10s. to 2s. 12s. 6d.; Cwm Darren, 15s. to 17s.; the first sale of lead has just taken place here, and the ore brought 22s. 5s. per ton; they have 70 tons of copper ore also for sale, and the levels in the mine will soon be under the rich course of ore seen above. Molland has been in request, at 3d. to 4d., in consequence of a good improvement in one of the lodes; gold has also been discovered in small quantities in the gossan. Marke Valley shares have been in request at 40s.; Condurrow, 125s. to 130s.; in the 70 fathom level the lode is worth 40s. per fathom. Tamar, 4s. to 4s. 10s.; Tincroft, 11s. 15s. to 12s. 10s.; Eggar Lee has advanced to 25s.

In the Metal Market, there is a decided reaction, arising from sundry causes—partly from the high rate of freights in the export thereof, occasioned by a scarcity of vessels, and also the extreme prices that have of late ruled the market for metals of every description. We have shown in another column that it is our belief that they have seen the top price, and will now retrograde. At the Swansea Ticketing, this week, the fall in the standard of copper ore was considerable, and if a similar reduction continues there and in Cornwall, manufacturers and others will naturally expect to obtain Cake, Tin, and Sheet at lower rates than they have been forced to submit to for some months past.—Although Tin maintains its price, the sale of it, as well as of Tin Plates, has been dull, and Lead is not saleable at present quotations.—In Spelter, less business is transacting

than for some time past.—Manufactured Iron is steady; Scotch Pig obtainable at 52s. 6d. per ton, nett cash.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, 4s. 11½d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 13d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 13d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard.

The sale of copper ore at Swansea, on Tuesday last, showed a considerable drop in the standard; and on Thursday, at the ticketing in Cornwall, the number of tons sold were 3411 for 20,380s. 8s.; the produce being only 52; standard, 160s. 11s., showing a fall of nearly 4s. in the standard since the corresponding sale in last month, and equal to a reduction of 8s. per ton on the ore.

Newtons, Foxdale, Penhale Consols, Keswick, Trelawny, Goginan, Frochog, Pantywyn, Penryn, Westminister, Maesysafn, Jamaica, Milwr, Pantyfrith, Fron Fawr, Bodelwyddan, Black Craig, Dylife, and Llechwedd Du, have sold lead ore.

Wheal Enys, Wheal Owles, Rocks and Treverbyn, Rix Hill, and Lewis, have sold black tin.

The directors of the Devon Great Consols Mining Company, at their weekly board meeting, on Thursday, declared a dividend of 12,388s. being 12½ per share, out of net profits, arising from sales of copper ore sampled in the months of Nov. and Dec. last. After payment of the same, there remains in hand a balance of 29,949s. 2s. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At the Wheal Jane meeting, on the 22d of Feb., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1087s. 2s. 2d.; sundries, gossan, and tin sold, 1642s. 11s. 11d.; carriage, &c., 1487s. 3s. 9d.; 1898s. 19s. 1d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., 1257s. 0s. 11d.; lord's dues, 109s. 11s. 11d.; dividend of 1s. 10s. per share, 384s.; leaving balance next account, 1487s. 3s. 9d. A dividend of 38s. per share (250th) was made. It was resolved to subdivide the shares into 512ths. Silver gossan had been sold for about 150s., on which the labour cost had been paid, but owing to the weather had not been weighed off, making the balance in favour of the adventurers about 300s.

Spearke Consols has declared a dividend of 10s. per share.

Wheal Procter has declared a dividend of 1s. per share.

At a meeting of the Wicklow Copper Mines, in Dublin, on Thursday,

a communication was read from Mr. Barnes (the local director), announcing the discovery of a new lode of sulphur and copper ore, of great extent and value.

At the Callington Mines' meeting, on Saturday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1156s. 1s. 7d.; mine cost (three months) to end Jan., 2117s. 16s. 2d.; interest and discount, 23s. 6s. 3d.; 2240s. 4s. 6d.—By silver-debt sold, 972s. 9s.; black tin sold, 57s. 19s. 4d.; copper ore sold, 400s. 0s. 11d.; calls, 1250s.; leaving balance against adventurers, 683s. 6s. 4d. There was a parcel of copper ore ready for immediate sale, which would reduce the balance by about 350s. Capt. Woolcock and James reported on the state and prospects of the mine, and were borne out by Mr. Percival Johnson. It was recommended to abandon the Callington lead lode, and devote the whole resources to developing Kelly Bray. [A full report will be found elsewhere.]

At Weston Mine general meeting, on Tuesday (Francis Morris, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To calls received, 1668s. By mine cost, to Dec. 31st, 1288s. 2s. 4d.; general expenses, 233s. 8s. 4d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1379s. 8s. 4d. Balance of assets over liabilities was estimated at 557s. 3s. 3d. The agent's report was read, and a call of 2s. per share made. Messrs. Fitzgerald, Cheaton, and Rich, were appointed a finance committee, and Messrs. Morris and Lynch, auditors. The meeting was made special, and six forfeited shares submitted to competition, which realised 16s. 15s.

At Wheal Edward meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 767s. 5s. 5d.; calls, 1024s. 10s. 5d.—Mine cost, Nov., 1677s. 1s. 6d.; Dec., 4307s. 13s. 7d.; Jan., 2957s. 12s. 5d.; discount, 6d.; postage stamps, stationery, &c., for nine months, 11s. 6s. 2d.; leaving balance in hand, 1935s. 14s. 3d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The reports of the committee and Capt. J. Hodge, which will be found in our report of the meeting in another column, are of the most encouraging character. The lodes opened on, and those being developed, are of the most promising description, and the general features of the mine warrant the anticipation that on the erection of the engine and the shaft being sunk deeper, a course of ore will be opened on, probably before the next quarterly meeting.

At Boiling Well Mine meeting, on the 19th inst. (F. Morris, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost for five months, 590s. 6s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 4857s. 7s. 2d.; 1084s. 13s. 7d.—By calls received, 1000s.; discount, 17s. 3s. 6d.; leaving balance against the mine, 77s. 10s. 1d. A call of 1s. per share was made, and Messrs. Conybeare, Morris, Green, and Hallett, appointed the committee of management. Capt. W. Vawdrey reported that in the deep adit level they had cleared, secured, and driven, upwards of 70 fms. The engine-shaft they had enlarged and collared up to a water-level, and were about to sink a third level.

At the Dinas Great Copper Mine special meeting, on Wednesday, Mr. Lelan, who, with Mr. Jones, owned the largest proportion, had paid a visit to the mine, stated that to their agreeable surprise they found things even better than had been reported, favourable as that had been done. He described the mine as one mass of copper lodes, a regular mountain of copper, into which they had only to drive from the almost perpendicular side of the hill to obtain immense quantities, which could at once, with facility, be conveyed to the crushers worked by water-power, and made ready for market. An analysis gave 23 per cent. for copper, and 14 oz. of silver to the ton of ore. The 3000 shares left on hand were allotted in the room.

At Castle Dinas special general meeting, on the 18th inst., it was resolved to remove the management from Bath to London, and the business will in future be conducted in the office of P. Staines, Esq., Salvador House, Bishopsgate.

At Churchstoke Mine general meeting, on Tuesday (Francis Morris, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To calls received for pump, 267s. 13s. 4d.; calls received, 23s. 2s. 2d.; 23s. 2s. 2d.—Mine cost to 31st Dec., 257s. 13s.; general expenses, 1387s. 4s. 8d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 477s. 8s. 2d. The estimated liabilities, including an engine (400s.), left a balance against the mine of 45s. 12s. 4d. The agent's report being deemed satisfactory, he was directed to get a steam-engine erected with all possible expedition. Sir Charles Kirkpatrick, Bart., and Messrs. Cheaton and Rich, were appointed a finance committee, and Messrs. Lynch and Spratley auditors. The shares of the company were increased from 1024 to 3072, and divided *pro rata* amongst the present adventurers.

At Wheal Golden meeting, on Thursday (William Thorne, Esq., in the chair), a committee of investigation was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Henry Churchill, Richard Hallett, James Crofts, W. H. Fox, and Mr. Thorne, as the representative of the shareholders, with power to add two to their number; and the general meeting was adjourned to the 31st inst., to receive the committee's report.

At Ponteryd Mine quarterly general meeting on the 18th inst. (C. T. Christian, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To calls received, 5080s. 10s. 10d.; merchants' bills overcharged in last account, 11s. 18s. 10d.; 3217s. 10s. 10d.; By balance from last account, 1267s. 2s. 11½d.; mine cost, Dec., 1037s. 3s. 2d.; January, 1297s. 4s. 11½d.; Feb., 1497s. 4s. 11½d.; leaving balance to next account, 167s. 7s. 10d. The estimated account of assets and liabilities showed a balance against the adventurers of 183s. 16s. 11½d. A call of 20s. per share was made, payable forthwith, and 10s. in two months. Messrs. T. E. Snook, T. P. Thomas, W. Nye, S. Weatherley, and C. T. Christian, were elected the committee of management. The salary of Capt. James Pault, the respecting agent of the mine, was increased from 2s. to 4s. 6s. per month, and the committee were directed to appoint a resident agent at 6s. 6s. per month. Mr. Richard Watkins resigned the office of purser. Capt. J. Pault reported that the engine-shaft was sunk 7 fms. 3 ft. below the adit level, which was about 17 fms. 3 ft. from surface. The prospects of the mine, on the whole, may be considered highly favourable, and such as would warrant a good outlook.

At Clew Bay Copper and Sulphur Mines (Mayo) second general quarterly meeting (Mr. R. Boyle in the chair), the report of the directors stated that Captain Mates, the company's able mining superintendent, furnished weekly reports to the directors, in all of which, during the past quarter, there are satisfactory evidences of his skill and industry in the important work with which he is entrusted. Of the mineral riches of the state which he is exploring, and of the high opinion he entertains of the property secured to the shareholders, he made a large, and most strong testimony from a practical man of nearly 20 years' experience and knowledge of the most flourishing copper and sulphur mines in Ireland (viz. the Wicklow Copper Mines), cannot be received by the shareholders but with encouraging anticipations that the venture made by each individual in this mining project will speedily be crowned with abundant success. The accounts of the directors were read, and unanimously adopted; and Dr. Davy pronounced a merited compliment upon the directors, for the action and energy they had shown in the administration of the company's funds. Letters were read, and statements made by eye witnesses of the mineral property, all showing the richness and abundance of the ores, both copper, iron, and white quartz, and also the great extent of the mineral field, upwards of 9000 acres, lease for 999 years. All the resolutions were passed unanimously, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

At Black Craig Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 17th inst. (Charles Gilpin, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 2037s. 17s. 8d.; materials, 1117s. 10s. 3d.; calls received, 2667s. 5s. 7d.; ores sold, 2450s. 13s. 8d.; 3062s. 18s. 2d.—Mine cost for September, 328s. 18s. 6d.; Oct., 349s. 13s. 11d.; Nov., 3397s. 9s. 8d.; Dec., 4077s. 13s. 1d.; Jan., 3597s. 18s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 3117s. 11s. 11d.; royalty, 1527s. 10s. 4d.; management, insurance, &c., 2077s. 1s. 8d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1447s. 17s. The balance of assets over liabilities was estimated at 1972s. 3s. 6d. The committee of management were re-elected. Captain Fernie reported that a cross-cut was put in the 1s. and a fine vein of lead cut from 6 in. to 12 in. wide, on which they were driving east; this was nearly solid, in very hard ground. The cost of sinking the engine-shaft had been great—207s. to 247s. per fathom; generally, wages were rising, and the supply of mining labour in the district very limited. Altogether the mine looked better, and if the lead ground held from the 19 to the 52 as good as it was between the 28 and 40, they hoped for a profitable result before the end of the year. The lead in the 40 fathom level bottoms was holding down well.

At East Black Craig Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 17th inst. (Chas. Gilpin, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To balance from last account, 3152s. 18s. 4d.; calls received, 1232s. 14s. 4d.—By mine cost for four months, 2117s. 18s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 1047s. 4s. 9d.; management for four months, 277s. 14s. 10d.; labour cost for January, 727s. 13s. 11d.; leaving balance to next account, 227s. 9s. 10d. The committee of management were re-elected, and a call of 5s. per share made. The shaft had been sunk to the adit level, and the adit cleared up to it. In clearing the adit some fine stones of lead had been met with; in the crushed ground the lode must have been large and productive, as the ground had been worked away for 80 fms. in length, and they had not yet passed through the run.

At West Holmbush first general meeting, on Tuesday, the usual preliminaries were agreed to for commencing operations. A call of 20s. per share was made on the original shares, and a report from Capt. Rice, of Wheal May, read. The report is among the British.

At the Devon and Courtenay Consols bi-monthly meeting, on the 15th inst. (Mr. John Skinner in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 477s. 3s. 10½d.; mine cost for Jan., 2077s. 5s. 11d.; Feb., 1847s. 10s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 2627s. 14s. 11d.—2287s. 15s. 6½d.—By calls received, 5567s. 1s.; ores sold, 2567s. 1s. 11d.; leaving balance against the mine, 867s. 9s. 7½d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, and 18 shares declared forfeited. A special meeting is appointed for the 12th of April next, to take into consideration the propriety of dividing the ground west of the Beccoferris Road, and working it as a separate mine. Capt. Bowden reported that in the 60 fms. level the pitch in the back would turn out 1½ ton of ore per fm.,

worth 77s. 10s. per ton. They had on the floors dressed and undressed about 15 tons of ore, worth 190s.

At Tregadock Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday (James B. Fenwick, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To calls received, 4357s. 15s. 7d.—By balance from last account, 407s. 10s. 8d.; mine cost, Jan., 1247s. 10s. 11d.; Feb., 1167s. 6s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 1277s. 15s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 267s. 6s. 8d. The balance of assets over liabilities was estimated at 2127s. 16s. 6d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. Wm. Penrose reported that the lode in the deep adit produced 4 cwt. of ore per fm. They had about 2 tons of lead to pile.

At the Wheal Guskus meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Mine cost for Nov., 3137s. 5s. 3d.; Dec., 4987s. 16s. 2d.; Jan., 4207s. 4s. 4d.; interest and discount, 18s. 5d.; postage, stamps, and stationery, one year, 307s. 7s. 6d.—By balance from last account, 5017s. 17s. 1d.; tin sold, 2577s. 8s.; copper ore, 22 tons, 2487s. 1s. 2d.; leaving balance against the mine, 1737s. 5s. 7d. A call of 6s. per share was made, and from there being between 6000 and 7000 worth of tin at surface, and a like value of copper ore, with 20,000 worth of ore in sight, a dividend may be expected as soon as the machinery is erected. The mine is expected to hold a first-rate position. [A full report will be found elsewhere.]

At Curvannall Mine meeting, on the 8th inst., the accounts showed—Balance from Nov., 2097s. 11s.; mine cost for Dec., 3097s. 10s. 10d.; Jan., 3637s. 10s. 14d.; Dec., 167s. 18s. 8d.—9597s. 10s. 7d.—By sale of copper ore, 2547s.; division of balance in Jan., 4s. per share, 2117s. 4s.; call of 3s. per share, 1587s. 8s.; leaving balance against the mine, 4857s. 18s. 3d., or 6s. 3d. per share, which was divided and paid to the purser, and a call of 3s. per share made.

At Treburt United Mines general meeting on the 16th inst. (F. M. Ball, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., 3367s. 16s. 6d.; and a balance in favour of the adventurers of 173s. 13s. 6d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The committee of management were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. E. J. Smith, and the code of rules and regulations recently prepared for the government of the Britannia Mining Company were adopted. These regulations are published in the Mining Guide.

At Wheal Fanny quarterly general meeting, held on Tuesday (G. T. Mansell, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To calls received, 0007s.; interest, &c., 557s. 10s. 3d.; loans, 2007s.; labour costs, 3247s. 11s. 6d.—53807s. 1s. 9d.—By purchase of a new steam-engine, 5000s.; boats, stationery, &c., 677s. 17s. 11d.; office expenses, &c., 2827s. 14s. 4d.; working costs and materials, 3507s. 19s. 8d.; mine cost, November, 2257s. 3s. 5d.; Dec., 2817s. 2s. 7d.; January, 2557s. 18s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 1697s. 17s. 2d.; arrears of calls, 3937s.; leaving a balance in favour of adventurers, 2727s. 3s. 7d. Estimated statement of liabilities and assets in favour of the latter of 7877s. 7s. 7d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. J. Gilbert reported that the old engine-shaft had been sunk 4 fms. 4 feet, 6 inches below the 18, making altogether 7 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. Hitches's shaft had been sunk 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 18, making altogether 4 fms. 4 ft., and driven a cross-cut 32 fms. 2 ft. 9 in. making 11 fms. 5 ft. 3 in. to communicate the two shafts. A side level had been driven—No. 1, 4 fms., No. 2, 10 fms. He considered the prospects of the mine excellent.

At the Coed Mawr Pool Lead Mining Company's bi-monthly meeting, on Saturday, the accounts showed—Amount of cost-sheets for January and February, 907s. 4s.; leaving a balance in hand of 387s. 0s. 11d., in addition to the reserve fund arising from the sale of shares expressly appropriated for extended operations. That fund was at present 6507s., with provision for enlargement if required, without any further call upon the shareholders. These operations were not contemplated on the first formation of the company, but have become necessary and desirable by the extension of the works and the failure of the water supply from the Pool, upon which too much dependence was originally placed, and by which failure the works have been materially impeded. As a remedy, it was first proposed to open a channel for the water-wheel from the Bod Lake, on the ground above; but on taking the levels, it was found impracticable to ensure a continuous supply of ample power for the required object. Another plan was, therefore, suggested—viz. the laying of a line of rods from the River Llygwy, on the western boundaries of the Mawr, by which abundant water-power would be commanded at all seasons of the year. The latter plan has been determined on, with the concurrence of the lord of the manor, and at an estimated cost of 4007s. The work is to be completed, by contract, within three months from the commencement, when operations will be resumed at both the Nos. 1 and 2 shafts, sinking another 10 fms., at which depth it is confidently relied on that the lodes will be found in greater body and compact continuousness. Such is the conviction expressed by Dr. Watson and Mr. Cardozo, who surveyed the mine. Meanwhile, the drivings in the levels on the No. 1 and 3 lodes, and also under the lake, will be continued, so that it is fully expected the works will be in efficient state for taking up the ore already discovered, and for proceeding with the further sinking of shafts by sinking another 10 fms., at which depth it is confidently relied on that the lodes will be found in greater body and compact continuousness. Such is the conviction expressed by Dr. Watson and Mr. Cardozo, who surveyed the mine. Meanwhile, the drivings in the levels on the No. 1 and 3 lodes, and also under the lake, will be continued, so that it is fully expected the works will be in efficient state for taking up the ore already discovered, and for proceeding with the further sinking of shafts by sinking another 10 fms., at which depth it is confidently relied on that the lodes will be found in greater body and compact continuousness. Such is the conviction expressed by Dr. Watson and Mr. Cardozo, who surveyed the mine. Meanwhile, the drivings in the levels on the No. 1 and 3 lodes, and also under the lake, will be continued, so that it is fully expected the works will be in efficient state for taking up the ore already discovered, and for proceeding with the further sinking of shafts by sinking another 10 fms., at which depth it is confidently relied on that the lodes will be found in greater body and compact continuousness. Such is the conviction expressed by Dr. Watson and Mr. Cardozo, who surveyed the mine. Meanwhile, the drivings in the levels on the No. 1 and 3 lodes, and also under the lake, will be continued, so that it is fully expected the works will be in efficient state for taking up the ore already discovered, and for proceeding with the further sinking of shafts by sinking another 10 fms., at which depth it is confidently relied on that the lodes will be found in greater body and compact continuousness. Such is the conviction expressed by Dr. Watson and Mr. Cardozo, who surveyed the



Basset, Par Conso, South Caradon, South Tamar, South Tolgus, South Wharfedale, Tice, Tincroft, Trehan, United (Gwenap), West Providence, Wheel Basset, Wheel Buller, Wheel Friendship, Wheel Seton, Great Wheel Alfred, East Basset, Royal Elberham, Wicklow.

The accounts of the St. John del Rey Mining Company, since the declaration of the dividend of 2s. per share at the annual meeting in June last, to be paid on a balance made to the end of Feb. 1853, show a profit for March of 3577. 7s. 3d.; April, 4357. 16s. 6d.; May, 4277. 18s. 1d.; June, 4255. 11s.; July, 4287. 13s. 4d.; Aug., 4357. 7s. 7d.; Sept., 4204. 12s.; Oct., 6192. 6s. 4d.; Nov., 4267. 11s.; Dec., 4357. 11s.; being an average of 4257. 10s. per month. The amount required to pay a dividend of 2s. per share for the half-year, and put by 10 per cent. to the reserve fund, is about 4500. per month.

At the Linares Lead Mining Company's meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1832. 10s. 8d.; loan, 6000.00; sales of ore in England, 7751. 13s. 9d.; ditto in Spain, 9000.00; sales on transfers, 157. 12s. 6d.; 21,599. 18s. 11d.; by mining costs, 6824. 18s. 2d.; clay and Co., reimbursed by sales 4218. 13s. 3d.; dividend, 1389. 7s. 6d.; sundry charges, interest, directors' travelling, shipping, and London management, 1329. 7s. 5d.; leaving balance in hand of 10,307. 13s. 7d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 15,497. 6s. 3d. A long report, from Mr. John Taylor, who had recently returned from a visit to the mine, was read, which recommended the employment of 10,000, or 12,000, additional capital, fully to develop the resources of the mine. To effect this, the directors in their report recommended the sale of the 1000 shares which they had on hand, on which a long discussion ensued, a full report of which will be found in another column. The advice received from Mr. H. Thomas, dated March 13, state that there was nothing to notice in sinking the shaft in the 63; in that level the lode was worth 4 tons per fm. San Jose mine, and the 55, gave 2½ tons per fm. Fernandez mine, under the 45, is worth 3 tons per fm; the 55, was of La Casualidad, 2½ tons per fm. In the 45, east of La Esperanza, 1 ton per fm.; La Suerte mine, 1½ ton per fm. The 31, east of La Esperanza, 3 tons per fm. Thorne's shaft, 2½ tons. The 31, east of La Esperanza, 4 tons; west of same, 2½ tons; cauter lode, 1½ ton. At Warne's the shaft is down below the 20, the lode worth 2 tons per fm.; Field's shaft, 2 tons of lead ore per fm. Ore weighed in, 75½ tons.

At the Metalife and General Mining Company of Jamaica meeting, on Tuesday, the 22d instant (T. M. Wagnell, Esq., Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, in the chair), the chairman stated that, in order to the removal of a difficulty which had been removed as to a defective lease, the directors had succeeded in purchasing the freehold of the mine for 15,000. The royalty is estimated, at the present price of the lease, to be of the value of 15,000. The directors have decided to hold. It was determined to issue 2000 shares at a premium of 9s. per share, and to give the original shareholders the preference of the first offer of such additional shares.

At the Quartz Rock Gold Mining Company's meeting, on Saturday, the report of the directors was unanimously adopted and confirmed. The statement of accounts showed—Receipts: shares paid up, 35,995.7; interest on investments, 4357. 13s. 9d.;—Expenditure: amount paid Col. Fremont's agent, to be deposited according to term of lease, 1000.00; preliminary expenses for office rent, charges for printing, advertising, &c., 1060. 17s. 2d.; counting-house furniture, 22. 5s.; salaries and wages in England, 202.00; outfit, salary, passage for persons in California, with expenses there, 2419. 18s. 11d.; machinery, 3235. 10s. 1d.; making a total expended of 5003. 11s. 9d. Investments lent on railway securities, 13,314. 10s. 10d.; each placed at call on interest, 13,043. 15s.; 26,357. 14s. 10d.—Balance at Masterman's and Co., 1307. 13s. 5d.; at Barclay's, 742. 10s.; 2050. 7s. 3d.; petty cash, 17. 10s.; making a total of 36,430.

At the Australasian Gold Mining Company's meeting, on Monday, the report was adopted and confirmed. Communications had been entered into with the Peel River Company, with the probable view of obtaining a desirable portion of their auriferous land, and a Royal Charter had been obtained. The accounts showed Dr. Preliminary expenses, 320. 4s. 9d.; passage and outfit to the colony of staff, 534. 15s. 19d.; cost of obtaining charter, 212. 12s.; working expenses in England, 197. 6s. 7d.; office charges, 25. 1d.; stock and store account, 2312. 13s. 1d.; salary account, 337. 3s. 4d.; remitted to local board, 8000.00; exchange, 1000. 19s.; cash at banker's, 3418. 6s. 9d.—Capital account, 15,697. 13s. The 2000 shares reserved for the colony had been taken up.

The Copiapo Mining Association have received advices to 31st January. At the Checo Copper Mine, the prospects were improving. In Hemen's shaft, deposits of beautiful ore were found, producing about 30 per cent. in the winter beds, the lode was 2 ft. wide, the ore producing 30 to 35 per cent. At Flamenco, they were getting on well, and the mine is stated as never to have looked so well before. Saa Carlos was producing beautiful stones of rich ore. At Al Fin Hallada Silver Mine, No. 3 lode had rich deposits of ore; No. 4 looking well; No. 6 ore throughout; No. 5 ore worth 2000 mares per cajon, and in most other parts of the mine the prospects are good. The Colorado gives promise of further improvement. In San Jose del Carmen there is no change. Mercedes has a most promising appearance. At Santa Ana, though unproductive, the prospects are good. The mines generally look exceedingly well, with the prospect of continuing so.

The National Brazilian Mining Association have received a report from Capt. John Hitchen, who had examined the Serra Velha Mine, which was looking exceedingly promising, particularly that called Banderia, through which the Terra Cahida veins pass. He had never seen any jacotinga at the Coacae Mine which looks so well as that at the eastern slopes. There are some exceedingly fine specimens of gold in the matrix at the office, which are well worthy inspection. The present position of the company's property, which comprises upwards of 100,000 acres of the finest agricultural land in Brazil, is highly satisfactory, nothing, apparently, but capital and energy being wanted to ensure successful results.

The Mariquita Mining Company have, by the *Parana* packet, received despatches, of which the following is an abstract:—  
Bill of lading received for \$22,000, supposed to be the returns for December. No correspondence has reached the company from the mines, or the province of Antioquia, by the packet.

SANTA ANA MINES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.  
Ore raised..... Tons 387  
Mine produce for amalgamation..... „ 51  
Rough ores stamped..... „ 263  
Average number of stamps' heads at work..... 15  
Cost..... \$7112 Returns..... \$9345

The Liberty Mining Company have received advices from their mines to the 2d of March, stating that the daily produce of gold at the mill would shortly amount to from \$700 to \$1000, reckoning 12 hours to the day, but the manager hoped when the tramways were completed to run 20 hours a day. The three new shafts were progressing, each being sunk 15 feet deeper since last advices. The manager states there have been difficulties to contend with, but we believe all are overcome. They have a good staff of picked miners, all English; the carpenters are all experienced hands, and the mine improves in appearance and yield. It is satisfactory to announce that all the heavy expenses have now been incurred, and for the greater part paid, and labour is the principal expense to be provided for. He adds that he has been confident that when the two additional whims are up, and the tramways from the shafts to the mill are complete, the results will be ample to give a fine return to those whose money is invested in this concern, and this without at present increasing the crushing apparatus.

The Colonial Gold Company, which it will be remembered, was established under the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, have received advices from their manager, in New South Wales, Mr. Spence, extending over a period from the 19th of November to the 15th of December last, which are of the most satisfactory character. He had concluded a treaty with the Great Nugget Vein Company on advantageous terms, under which the Colonial Gold Company raise, crush, and amalgamate the ores, and give them back one-fifth of the produce when the yield is only 2 ozs. per ton, one-third when the yield is one oz. per ton, and one-half when the yield is upwards of 1 oz. per ton. The labouring population showed more desire for employment, and Mr. Spence was paying 30s. per week to ordinary labourers, 40s. for skilled labour, and in both cases an additional 7s. 6d. per week in lieu of rations, which, under all circumstances, are moderate. He fully expected an ample supply at the same reasonable rates. He had received a favourable reply from the Chief Gold Commissioner to his application for one mile of a vein running parallel to the Great Nugget Vein ridge, which, added to the five claims made over by the latter company, gave him an extent of 3½ square miles of auriferous land. He had also secured some of the richest quartz veins in that part of the country. Every mine connected with the company was at his post, and they were proceeding with all energy to develop their resources, and he expected soon to make returns. In a few days he was to proceed with Captain Hoskins through the Ophir and Wentworth Field districts to inspect some copper and silver-lead lodes. Mr. Spence appears to have been exceedingly happy in his arrangements, which may probably serve as a guide to others. The company, at the outset, effected a large saving by sending out only a picked staff of ten persons, who having made all preliminary arrangements, the additional staff afterwards sent out in the *Great Britain*, would arrive just in time to be useful, and would be of great value. In another branch of business, they have been very successful. The communication from Mr. Spence, having obtained it at a low price, which realises a handsome profit here. There have been assigned to Messrs. Taylor, for the company, by the *Chorliffe*, 380 ozs.; *Oriental*, 980 ozs.; *Frances Henry*, 1527 ozs.; and by the *Sydney*, 987 ozs. The *Cadet* is also on her way home, with 1300 ozs., and the *New Orleans*, with 470 ozs. Mr. Comer, the company's manager in Victoria, in advices received from him, has enclosed a bill of lading for 476 ozs. of gold dust, per *Great Britain*, and he states that the result of a trip to the diggings was most satisfactory, and there was no doubt whatever but that there existed a most extensive field for profitable operations.

Further accounts have been received from the agents in Australia of the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company, which, we regret to say, fully bear out the unfavourable impression previously received. The communication from Mr. Bland is dated Melbourne, Dec. 26, and brings intelligence of the entire destruction by fire of the whole of the company's property at Forest Creek, fully confirming the previous report. He believes the cause of the accident to have been the incautious use of a lighted candle; and expresses his intention of proceeding immediately to the station, to enquire into the cause of the accident, and adopt such means as may be considered most advisable under the circumstances. The whole establishment has turned out a miserable failure, had the stores not been burned, they would have shown a heavy loss on the purchase, and the proceeds of the tribute system did not half pay, even for the men's rations. They were worked in small parties of three and four, giving them every opportunity of pocketing the gold, which they took good care to avail themselves of. Mr. Bland and Mr. Evan Hopkins do not appear to have been on the best of terms with each other, and the former expresses his intention to discharge as many Cornishmen as will accept it, and reduce the establishment to a number as Mr. Thompson can manage; he, it appears, was the only person at Forest Creek in whom he could place confidence, and if a small party were successful under his management, it would be easy to extend operations. He enclosed an invoice for 217 ozs. 18 dwts. of gold per *Great Britain*, worth 7500.00, the produce of the tributors, only one-third of which was obtained from their working, the remainder having been purchased from them. This information Mr. Bland must have received at Melbourne, and cannot be of his own knowledge; let us, therefore, hope that on his arrival at the scene of operations he will find matters not quite so disheartening, or the conduct of the Cornishmen so flagrant and unfavourable as had been represented to him.

The market for the gold mining shares has, on the whole, been rather dull. A very depressing influence was exercised in the beginning of the week by the publication of the unfavourable accounts received by the Port Phillip Company. Holders of these shares were immediately panic-stricken, and the price fell from ½ and ¾ prem. to ¼ and ½ prem. Sales have since been actually effected at par; but on Thursday there was a rally of ¼ and ½ prem., in consequence of speculative operations for a fall realising

profits. Most of the other companies were sympathetically affected, but to a minor extent; and they have since become firmer—confidence being stimulated by the successful progress of the Colonial Gold Company, which we have noted elsewhere. Advices have been received by the Agua Fria Gold Company from their engineer, that operations on the gold had commenced at the Gold Hill. None of the machinery had been damaged by the late disastrous floods; and it was anticipated that by the mail which left the 1st of March remittances would be forwarded home. The other companies interested in California are nearly without exception in the hopes of receiving some decided results from their agents. In addition to the Agua Fria, the operations of the Nouveau Monde and Anglo-Californian Companies are stated to be in the greatest stage of forwardness. There has not been much demand for this description of stock, but, on the whole, they may be considered as steady; while North American and Granadinos have been generally flat. The Liberty Mining Company's advices anticipate the daily produce of gold to amount to from \$700 to \$1000. Complaints have been made, but apparently without foundation, that the directors of the Peel River Land and Mineral Company have taken no active steps to carry out the objects for which the association was formed. It may be remembered that the worth of this important property was but imperfectly known in the colony; and it was only after the result of the samples assayed here by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey became known that the value of the Australian Agricultural Company's territory was so materially enhanced. This can scarcely be known in the colony; and the prudence exercised by the directors in not recklessly going to work is to be commended rather than otherwise. The gold brought into Melbourne by escort was 1,997,965 ozs. from the 1st of February to the 10th December inclusive; in February it was only 56,408 ozs.; while in November it had increased to 349,185 ozs., the total value could be estimated at 6,992,877. The increase of population by immigration in the months of Sept., Oct., and Nov., was 32,306. Great complaints were being made of the adulteration of gold dust by the admixture of some spurious matter, resembling the precious metal, but considerably lighter in weight. Though this has been in many cases detected, yet a universal want of confidence was engendered. The labour market remained still in an unsettled state, as, although there were many unsuccessful diggers, but few, after once being affected with the gold mania, are capable of steady employment. Gold has been discovered at Auckland, in New Zealand, and in the Republic of Ecuador. A company is in course of formation for working gold mines in New Granada; it is likewise intended to introduce to the English market some more of the copper mines of Lake Superior. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The non-official are—New South Wales Gold, ½ to 1 dis.; Monarch Gold, ½ dis. to par; Australian Consols, ½ dis. to par; Chartered Australian Land and Mining, ½ to ¾ dis. per share. Adelaide Land and Gold, ½ to 1 dis.; Lewis Hill Range, ½ to ¾ dis.; London and Liverpool Australian Gold Mining and Streaming, 1-16th to 3-16ths prem.; Garnett and Moseley, par to ½ prem.; Golden Mountain, ½ to ¾ dis.; Brazilian Diamond and Gold, par to ½ prem.; Brucutu, par to ½ prem.

Shares have also changed hands in the Australasian Coal Company at ¾ to 1 prem.; L'Aigle d'Or, ½ to ¾ prem.; La Peruvienne, ½ dis. to ¾ prem.; Pontbarrad, par to ½ prem.; Metcalfe Mining Company of Jamaica, 12 prem.; Gladbach Zinc, par to ½ prem.; Brucutu Gold, par to ½ prem.; Chalanche Silver, ¾ to 1 prem.; Cologne, par to ½ prem.; Knockatellane, par to ½ prem.; South Devon Consols, par to ½ prem.; British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction, ½ to 1 prem.; Ceylon Land and Mining, ½ to ¾ prem.; Lake Superior Copper, par to ½ prem.; Nova Scotia Copper, ¾ to 1 prem. The shares of the Crystal Palace were in great demand, at 1½ to 1¾ prem.; the Berlin Water Works Company, 1½ to 1¾ prem. The shares of the North Caradon Mine have been dealt in freely at ½ to ¾ prem. It is said that rocks of rich silver-lead ore can be cut on the course of the lode, with scarcely any outlay.

The long-pending discussion relative to the renewal of leases and confirmation of privileges of the East India Iron Company has at length been decided, a favourable decision having been given by the directors of the East India Company. The concessions made give this company the exclusive privilege of iron-works in India. Pending the obtaining of the Charter from Government, and the renewal of privileges by the India House, the operations of this company have been in abeyance. The application for a charter, it is understood, was accepted by the late Government, but remains an open question with the present one. It is understood, however, that the application is backed by the India authorities. There have been enquiries for the scrip of this company during the week, and price, with only 1s. paid, has risen at 10s. to 12s.

The Van Diemen's Land Company is in 10,000 shares, with 29½ paid. The property consists of 400,000 acres of land, granted 28 years since, and gold has been discovered in the opposite colony of Victoria. A year ago the shares were 1½; on the 1st January, 1853, they reached 3½, then receded to 1½; recovered again to 1½; on the 12th of March they were 20½, and now stand at 23½, 24½, 25½. The company is in 8724 effective shares, 991 forfeited, and 285 not issued = 10,000 shares. The present available assets are 8000.

The Chiriqui Road Company have received most satisfactory advices from their agent and surveyor sent out last autumn to complete the survey, and make the necessary preparations for the commencement of the undertaking. Both gentlemen are now on their way to this country, and may be expected in about 10 days hence, if not earlier: the one brings the completion of the concession and contract from the provincial authorities, and the other the full details of the survey. The result of the survey is represented as most satisfactory, and the agents of the company describe in glowing terms the salubrity of the climate, the excellence of the ports at the termini on both oceans, the beauty and fertility of the country, the abundance of mineral wealth of all kinds, including excellent coal, and the advantages derivable from the cheapness of labour and materials in every part. They further state, that there is every disposition evinced by all classes of the population to promote the construction of the road, the advantages of which to the community are clearly perceived.

The committee of the Spanish-American bondholders have received advices from their commissioner (Mr. Mocatta), in which he announces the discovery of large auriferous deposits in the province of Manabi, at a place called Juma, about seven days' journey, either by land or sea, from Guayaquil. It is by some persons who have visited it said to be inexhaustible, and others allow it to be extensive; but in ascertaining its real character, the Government have sent a competent commission to inspect the locality and report upon it. Private letters also state that a placer had been discovered in the province of Maun. The rainy season was setting in, and the approaches consequently bad, notwithstanding which many hundreds of persons had started from the various cities and towns for the diggings.

The last news from America announces the discovery of gold in the Cherokee nation:—"At Taiquah, great excitement existed, owing to the reported discovery of gold in large quantities on Horsehoe Creek, in the northern part of the nation. The yield was said to be \$10 to \$12 a day per man. Large numbers are leaving Mayville for the locality."

DUBLIN, MARCH 24.—General Mining Company for Ireland, for account, 5½; Mining Company of Ireland, 18½; ditto for account, 18½; Mizen Head Copper Mine, ¾; Wicklow Copper, 62; ditto for account, 62; Grand Duchy of Baden, 1½.

HULL, MARCH 24.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that the market for mining shares has been steady, with a good feeling, although transactions have not been numerous. It is much to be regretted that mining shares are not more generally dealt in, the same as railway stocks, the very limited nature of the market bearing prejudicially upon them. Tremayne's are more eagerly sought, and there is a demand for several other descriptions of the more advanced class of mines. We also notice more disposition to go into the heavy, or high priced shares.

LEEDS, MARCH 24.—Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux report sales in Wheel James, Wheel Procter, Wheel Eckley, Wheel Langford, and Wheel Tonkin. Enquiries for several of the more advanced and dividend mines. Gold shares entirely neglected.

STEAM-ENGINES AND SUGAR MILL FOR SALE.—6, 9, 12, 15, and 20-HORSE POWER ENGINES, and a 24-inch HORIZONTAL SUGAR MILL. Apply to Burnett Brothers, Spring Gardens Engine-Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

IRON-WORKS IN AYRESHIRE FOR SALE.—AT THE STILL FURTHER REDUCED UPSET PRICE OF £30,000.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within the Royal Exchange Sale Rooms, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 13th day of April next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of, in whole or in part, by private bargain, the IRON-WORKS at MURKIRK and LUGAR, in the county of AYR, connected by public railway, having direct communication with the ports of Ayrshire, with England, and with Glasgow, and comprehending SEVEN BLAST-FURNACES, and extensive MALLEABLE IRON MACHINERY, driven by water-power, with the valuable and extensive MINERAL FIELDS, held on lease by the proprietors, and commodious MANSION and MANAGER'S HOUSES, and suitable WORKMEN'S HOUSES, as formerly more fully advertised. For particulars, apply to Messrs. Walker and Melville, W. S., Edinburgh; Messrs. Aitken and Moffat, accountants, Glasgow; or Messrs. Bannatyne and Kirkwood, writers, Glasgow.—Glasgow, March, 1853.

LEAD ORES

Sold on the 18th and 23d March.  
Newtonards..... 50..... £16 15 0..... Walker, Parker, and Co.  
ditto..... 100..... 18 14 0..... Entoven and Son.

Sold on the 19th March.  
Mines..... Tons..... Price per ton..... Purchasers.  
Penhale Consols..... 32..... £16 11 0..... R. Mitchell and Sons  
Foxdale..... 100..... 25 16 0..... Newton, Keates, and Co.

Sold in London on the 21st March.  
Keewick..... 11½..... £16 0 0..... Cookson and Co.  
ditto..... 3½..... 17 1 0..... Locke and Co.  
Trilway..... 89..... 25 10 0..... Pontifex.

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 21st March.  
Go-cinnan..... 25..... £20 17 0..... Sims, Williams, & Co.  
ditto..... 25..... 21 10 0..... ditto  
Fiongoch..... 70..... 17 10 0..... Walker, Parker, & Co.

Ticketing at the King's Head Hotel, Holywell, March 21.  
Pantymwyn..... 10..... £16 17 0..... Walker, Parker, & Co.  
Penrynblas..... 10..... 17 7 0..... ditto  
Westminster..... 45..... 17 7 0..... ditto  
ditto..... 60..... 17 7 0..... ditto

Macysafr..... 50..... 15 18 6..... Newton, Keates, & Co.  
Jamaica..... 12..... 14 1 0..... Walker, Parker, & Co.  
Milwre..... 23..... 16 6 0..... ditto  
Eastwylford..... 8..... 17 0 0..... Newton, Keates, & Co.  
Fron Fawnos..... 21..... 14 15 0..... Mather & Co.  
Bodelwyddan..... 35..... 17 12 6..... ditto  
Black Craig..... 45..... 15 18 0..... Walker, Parker, & Co.  
Dylife..... 21..... 15 18 6..... Newton, Keates, & Co.  
Llechweidd Du..... 4½..... 15 15 0..... ditto  
ditto alime..... 3½..... 13 8 0..... ditto

BLACK TIN.  
Sold on the 18th March.  
Mines..... Tons c. q. lbs. Price. Amount. Purchasers.  
Wheal Enys..... 3 17 1 27..... £75 5 0..... £299 6 2—  
ditto..... 0 11 3 25..... 60 0 0..... 33 18 4—

Sold on the 19th March.  
Wheal Owles..... 33 0 0 0..... £76 0 0..... £2680 0 0—

Sold on the 21st March.  
Rocks & Treverbyn..... 16 10 0 10..... £76 0 0..... £1254 6 9—  
ditto..... 0 6 2 21..... 58 0 0..... 31 7 9—  
To which is added, carriage £8 8s. 3d.

Sold on the Mine.  
Rix Hill..... 8 0 0 0..... £71 10 0..... £372 0 0—Union Company.  
ditto..... 2 0 0 0..... 48 10 0..... 97 0 0—ditto  
Lewis..... 4 10 0 0..... £73 17 6..... £332 8 9—ditto  
ditto..... 0 10 0 0..... £71 5 0..... £35 12 6—ditto

COPPER ORES.  
Sampled March 2, and sold at Swansea, March 22.

Mines..... Tons..... Produce..... Price.  
Knockmahon..... 122..... 9½..... £11 12 0..... Montreal..... 12..... 17½..... £21 19 0  
ditto..... 83..... 9..... 11 12 6..... Ballynurtagh..... 46..... 3½..... 3 15 0  
ditto..... 80..... 8½..... 10 12 0..... ditto..... 10..... 4½..... 4 18 0  
ditto..... 70..... 18½..... 16 2 6..... French Slag..... 31..... 5..... 5 10 0  
ditto..... 69..... 10½..... 12 6 0..... ditto..... 18..... 4..... 4 4 0  
ditto..... 68..... 10½..... 12 6 0..... ditto..... 5..... 7½..... 9 3 6  
ditto..... 66..... 13½..... 16 5 6..... Cronchane..... 42..... 3½..... 6 4 0  
ditto..... 12..... 8½..... 9 15 0..... ditto..... 3..... 35..... 48 0 0  
Bearhaven..... 107..... 10..... 12 2 6..... Tigrony..... 3..... 38..... 47 10 6  
ditto..... 106..... 10½..... 12 9 0..... Kew-aw..... 23..... 43½..... 49 10 0  
ditto..... 105..... 10..... 12 5 6..... Lackamore..... 16..... 4½..... 5 3 0  
ditto..... 87..... 10..... 12 5 6..... Copiapo..... 15..... 18½..... 23 5 6  
ditto..... 73..... 10½..... 12 7 6..... Dhurodo..... 1..... 9½..... 10 18 0  
Penclawdd..... 48..... 2½..... 2 5 0..... ditto..... 1..... 18½..... 22 0 6  
ditto..... 35..... 2½..... 2 5 0..... ditto..... 1..... 18½..... 22 0 6  
Great Barrier..... 40..... 15½..... 18 14 6..... Glo'ster Slag..... 10..... 26½..... 30 0 0  
ditto..... 38..... 16..... 19 16 6..... London..... 9..... 5½..... 5 10 0  
ditto..... 5..... 20½..... 25 2 0..... Australian..... 8..... 38½..... 47 6 6  
Montreal..... 55..... 17½..... 21 18 6..... Vine Slag..... 2..... 33½..... 3 3 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.  
Knockmahon..... 870..... £7370 6 0..... Kew-aw..... 23..... £1138 10 0  
Bearhaven..... 478..... 5877 5 0..... Lackamore..... 16..... 82 8 0  
Penclawdd..... 83..... 175 10 0..... Copiapo..... 15..... 334 2 6  
Great Barrier..... 83..... 1627 17 0..... Dhurodo..... 14..... 157 2 6  
Montreal..... 67..... 1468 13 0..... Glo'ster Slag..... 10..... 300 0 0  
Ballynurtagh..... 56..... 221 10 0..... London..... 9..... 49 10 0  
French Slag..... 54..... 291 8 6..... Australian..... 8..... 378 12 0  
Cronchane..... 45..... 204 10 0..... Vine Slag..... 2..... 6 6 0  
Tigrony..... 3..... 142 11 6

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.  
Copper Miners' Company..... Tons..... Amount.....  
Freeman and Co..... 358..... £4166 13 6  
Grenfell and Sons..... 67..... 1468 13 6  
Sims, Williams, and Co..... 175..... 2191 9 3  
Vivian and Sons..... 408..... 4483 15 0  
Williams, Foster, and Co..... 127..... 1819 9 6  
Mines Royal..... 159..... 2915 12 6  
English and Australian Company..... 6..... 286 11 6  
Total..... 1536..... £19,927 0 6

Copper ores for sale April 5.—Cobbe 77, 72, 67, 54, 48, 42, 39, 21, 6, 18, 10, 9, 7, 11—Cuba 105, 101, 98, 95, 48, 4, 1—Knockmahon 90, 67, 43, 53—Waterloo Slag 66, 9, 7—Berehaven 82—Molland 33—Gyffron 11, 7—Total, 1436 tons.

AVERAGES.  
Produce..... Price..... Standard.....  
British..... 9 7-16..... £11 8 0..... £144 13 6  
Foreign..... 17 5-16..... £20 19 0..... 134 0 0

Sale..... 10 11-16..... £12 19 6..... £141 17 6  
Totals—British, 1296; Foreign, 250 = 1546 tons (21-cwts.).

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.  
Produce..... Price..... Standard.....  
British..... 8½..... £10 7 6..... £155 6 0  
Foreign..... 21½..... 27 11 0..... 138 6 6

Sale..... 14 3-16..... £18 3 6..... £143 13 0  
Totals—British, 769; Foreign, 631 = 1400 tons (21-cwts.).

COPPER ORES.  
Sampled March 9, and sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, March 24.

Mines..... Tons..... Price.  
United..... 130..... £9 10 6..... Trevisky..... 72..... £4 7 6  
ditto..... 105..... 3 18 0..... ditto..... 38..... 4 7 0  
ditto..... 90..... 4 6 0..... South Caradon..... 90..... 11 2 6  
ditto..... 75..... 6 2 6..... ditto..... 60..... 11 3 6  
ditto..... 73..... 6 8 6..... ditto..... 61..... 11 7 6  
ditto..... 58..... 8 1 0..... ditto..... 26..... 6 8 0  
ditto..... 55..... 4 6 0..... South Tolgus..... 76..... 5 9 0  
ditto..... 37..... 5 7 6..... ditto..... 54..... 6 9 6  
ditto..... 32..... 5 0 6..... ditto..... 42..... 6 10 6  
ditto..... 27..... 2 3 0..... ditto..... 67..... 7 14 0  
ditto..... 21..... 7 13 6..... Par Consols..... 33..... 4 12 6  
Ferra St. George..... 86..... 4 3 6..... ditto..... 50..... 6 4 0  
ditto..... 82..... 2 19 0..... ditto..... 2..... 65 5 0  
ditto..... 77..... 2 18 0..... Wheal Clifford..... 86..... 6 10 0  
ditto..... 71..... 3 1 0..... ditto..... 46..... 19 18 6  
ditto..... 69..... 3 6 0..... ditto..... 7..... 4 8 0  
ditto..... 66..... 4 10 6..... Wheal Ellen..... 58..... 5 15 0  
ditto..... 61..... 13 13 6..... ditto..... 15..... 11 4 6  
ditto..... 56..... 2 8 6..... ditto..... 13..... 3 2 0  
ditto..... 51..... 3 10 6..... Trethellan..... 56..... 3 10 6  
ditto..... 46..... 5 6 6..... ditto..... 55..... 2 12 6  
Consolidated..... 75..... 7 8 0..... Wheal Plenty..... 21..... 6 3 6  
ditto..... 70..... 7 12 6..... Wheal Robins..... 15..... 3 18 6  
ditto..... 60..... 5 13 6..... Duke of Cornwall..... 15..... 3 16 6  
ditto..... 56..... 7 8 6..... Grambler & St. Aubyn..... 14..... 3 16 6  
ditto..... 47..... 8 7 0..... East Tolgus..... 14..... 4 2 6  
ditto..... 45..... 5 3 0..... Polgoth..... 10..... 6 8 6  
ditto..... 36..... 4 17 6..... West Stray Park..... 10..... 10 1 6  
Trevisky..... 76..... 6 12 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.  
United..... 827..... £4723 4 6..... Trethellan..... 111..... £341 15 6  
Ferra St. George..... 3456 15 0..... Gr. Wh. Charlotte..... 51..... 35 8 0  
Consolidated..... 390..... 2654 10 0..... Wheal Plenty..... 21..... 129 13 6  
Trevisky..... 255..... 1504 15 0..... Wheal Robins..... 15..... 146 12 0  
South Caradon..... 246..... 2632 12 0..... Duke of Cornwall..... 15..... 58 10 0  
Par Consols..... 193..... 1166 10 0..... Grambler & St. Aubyn..... 14..... 53 11 0  
Wheal Clifford..... 139..... 1201 10 6..... East Tolgus..... 14..... 57 15 0  
Wheal Ellen..... 120..... 545 18 6..... Polgoth..... 10..... 64 5 0  
Average Standard..... £160 11 0..... Average Produce..... 55%  
Average Price per ton..... £3 18 0

Quantity of Ore..... 311 tons..... Quantity of Fine Copper, 185 tons 7 cwts.  
Amount of Money..... £220,380 8 0.....  
LAST SALE.—Average Standard..... £184 0 0..... Average Produce..... 6%  
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 105½ 12s.—Produce 5%

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.  
Mines Royal..... Tons..... Amount.....  
Vivian and Sons..... 321..... £2886 0 3  
Freeman and Co..... 390..... 1688 18 6  
Sims, Williams, and Co..... 613..... 288 10 9  
Williams, Foster, and Co..... 303..... 1787 18 9  
English and Australian Co..... 133..... 4035 13 3  
Mason and Elkington..... 268..... 1817 19 3  
F. Bankart..... 116..... 591 18 0  
Copper Miners' Company..... 229..... 1506 2 8  
Total tons..... 3411..... £20,380 8 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Nettell's Hotel, Pool—Mines and Parcells.—Tincroft 82



### Notices to Correspondents.

**MINING LAWS.**—Sir: I perceive by your remarks, in the Journal of March 19, that it is the intention of Mr. Collier, during the present session of Parliament, to introduce a bill of mining laws on the Cost-book Principle for home mining. I do not, however, see why not for the whole British empire or possessions. Now, it is my anxious wish, if possible, to move into communication the persons who are the names and signatures Mr. Collier, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. R. H. "Argus" (of Truro), represent, that just, simple, and practicable code of mining laws may be the result, to the pride of Great Britain, as the sincere desire of—K. Q. X. GOSNELL.

**GREAT CHANNIS MINE.**—Sir: For the information of "Q. Z." I beg to say that an engine has already been purchased for this mine, and that the buildings to receive the same are progressing with all possible speed, and will soon be finished. If "Q. Z." had read the weekly reports of the mine, which appear in your Journal, he would have learnt as much. Any further information on the subject may be obtained on application at the office.—R. C. MANUEL: *Austrianfriars, March 24.*

**TRUWELL AND TRUWELL MINE.**—A Shareholder "Wishes for some information respecting the present state and prospects of this mine; and asks why reports are not published, that those interested may know what is doing?"

Sir: I should feel greatly obliged by any of your correspondents furnishing me with any information they may possess respecting an undertaking entitled the Swiss Alpine Silver-lead and Copper Mining Company.—C. W.: *City.*

**ROUND HILL MINE, SUBSIDIARY.**—We are requested to state that the agent's report, inserted in our account of the meeting in last week's Journal, which we attributed to Capt. Rawson, was from Capt. Barratt, of Bat Holes Mine. Capt. Rawson, although the managing agent of Round Hill, was confined by illness at the time.

**"Miner" (Cambridge).**—Spherosilite consists of soda, silica, alumina, and lime. It occurs in globular masses, which present a radiated structure, a pearly lustre, and a brilliant fracture. The fibres are flexible, and the surface of the globules may be scratched by the nail. It fuses a jelly with acids, and fumes before the blow-pipe with effluvia and intumescence. It occurs in the Faroe Islands and in Iceland.

**T. H. B. (Brompton).**—We have not heard that the committee of baronets, further than a protest, have taken any ulterior steps with regard to their alleged claims to the minerals and mines of Nova Scotia.

**"A Reader and Subscriber" (Birmingham).**—From his intimate knowledge of the constitution and parties connected with the company, we concluded that our correspondent must have had some personal object to serve in obtaining through the Journal a public reference to the circumstances he referred to. If he be a shareholder in either company, why not attend the first meeting, and elicit the facts, when, doubtless, any irregularity in the management would be rectified.

**"Subscriber" (London).**—We believe a bill is very shortly to be introduced into the House of Commons, intended to remove the doubts respecting the application of the Cost-book System.

**"J. G." (Thornhill).**—It is not our practice in any way to discuss questions which are not within our province. Slavery is, no doubt, a great evil, but its abuse may be in a great measure mitigated by those who have the superintendence of the slaves. We do not presume to know whether slave labour will be employed by the company. They must, however, in justice to their shareholders, in order to prevent undue competition, endeavour to obtain operatives at as low a rate as compatible with the interests of the association they were elected to preside over. The Imperial Brazilian and St. John del Rey Companies are noted for the good treatment of their slaves, and it is a notorious fact that they would be unable to carry on their works without their assistance. Giving all due credit to the philanthropic motives which have actuated the observations of our correspondent, but little practical utility could be derived from questioning in our columns, which has been so ably discussed elsewhere with more propriety. Numbers of brokers advance money on shares in respectable companies, more especially if they are negotiable: the addresses of several will be found in our advertising columns.

**"W." (Westminster).**—Manganese is imported here from Germany, where it is found in a comparatively pure state. The Cornish ore of that kind contains several semi-metals, which render it impure and difficult to reduce, unless at a great cost.

**T. Jones (Liverpool).**—The great drawback to labour in Spain, and other Roman Catholic States, is the great number of saints' days and holidays. We are credibly informed that in the late Asturian Mining Company's concessions at Mieres, the average of 200 working days in the year was all that they could avail themselves of. As they had to pay their English operatives by the year or month, this made a sad item in the profits. We have likewise heard that even where work was absolutely necessary, it was requisite that the authorities and priests should receive a consideration.

The address of Messrs. Stenson and Co., the patentees of the welding hammer described in our last Journal, is at the Scrap Iron-works, Northampton.

**"Calor" (Merton).**—Castor, like other oils, is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and the increase of viscosity is caused by the inhibition of a superabundance of the latter. There are means of deoxidizing it, and, consequently, rendering it more fluid; but we are not aware that castor oil has ever succeeded as a lubricator. We are not aware of the freezing mixtures used under Masters' patent, but many are well known. Two parts of snow, or ice, and two of common salt, produces a temperature 3° below zero of Fahr.; one of sal ammoniac, two of salt, and five of snow, 7° still colder; equal parts of nitrate of ammonia and salt, and 2½ of snow, 25° below zero; five parts of muriate of lime and four of snow freeze mercury. We shall be glad to hear from our St. Columb correspondent.

**"Young Argus" (Tavistock).**—The communication of our correspondent is too diffuse for insertion; and although Mr. Ennor may, in his opinion, have been somewhat unhappy at times in his remarks on, and prognostications of, the future fate of some mines, the enumeration of them, and in so personal a manner as "Young Argus" has done, can be of no public interest. He says Wheal Zion is in a situation which cannot surprise us, in promise to make a productive mine; in a final clay-slate stratum, with immense veins, particularly the champion one, with beautiful gossan and mounds in the back, there is every expectation, in a moderately short period, of intersecting a rich course of copper ore; and should it not be found at the 30 fm. level, which for Cornwall is but a shallow depth, there is every chance at a deeper level. "Young Argus" also calls attention to Drake Walls, of which Mr. Ennor, on one occasion, said he had known the mine 40 years, but it never had produced anything of value, nor ever would. The mine is now becoming productive; and he calls attention to Mr. Ennor's communication in the *Mining Journal* of the 1st inst., in which he states that some masterly hands have been at work, and carried out plans which he had in vain suggested 30 years since. The writer expresses some surprise that if Mr. Ennor knew that a better system of operations would render the mine productive, why he should previously have condemned it as worthless?

Sir: In answer to Mr. P. Nisner's queries in last week's Journal, I beg to say I have seen gold attracted to tin from a stream work in the parish of Lanivet, in Cornwall. It has also been found associated with tin in Carnon streams, near Truro; and in the parish of St. Enocher, and at a place called Luncy, near St. Austell.—GOSNELL HENWOOD.

**TREBUCKET UNITED MINES.**—Sir: Allow me to correct an error which appeared in a paragraph headed Wheal Eckley, in your Journal of the 12th inst., in which it is stated that mine is bounded by Trebuket United on one side, and by Old Trebuket on the other, whereas both these mines are on the south side of Wheal Eckley. Trebuket United occupies the eligible position of being immediately adjoining to the north of the justly celebrated Old Trebuket Mine, which returned large dividends to the proprietors; and although Wheal Eckley joins the former to the north, and is likely to be a promising speculation, I cannot allow Trebuket United to be denied the advantage of being the next neighbour of a mine which has proved so enormously productive as the Old Trebuket.—J. O. MAYNE, FURSE.

**RAILWAY WHEELS—LOCOMOTIVE SAFETY-VALVES.**—A correspondent enquires how it is that, with all our engineering experience on railways, the numerous fatal catastrophes which have happened, and that are still continually occurring, from locomotives, tenders, and carriages jumping off the rails, the flanges of the wheels remain the old narrow projection of not more than an inch?—Was this flange increased to 2½, or even 3 in., there is no necessity whatever for increased friction, as the devil would prevent that, and it would only tend at one point. On laying the suggestion before a Government Inspector, his answer was that it would put the companies to great expense, in causing the necessity for altering all the present lines. This is considered but a lame argument, placed in opposition to life and limb; but at all events, with a flange of increased depth, we should travel with a much stronger sense of security.

Another correspondent, in calling attention to the practice of drivers of locomotives screwing down the valves to increase the pressure, states that the companies give the drivers premiums to save coke; and the one who saves coke on the fact, that to effect this, a pressure of 200 lbs. on the inch, if not more, is often used to get the steam to work expensively, and thus economise fuel. He strongly points out the glaring defects caused by directors trying to save money, where cannot be safely done, to pay for extravagancies which should never have occurred.

**CRADDOCK'S AND ERICSSON'S ENGINES.**—Among the large quantity of correspondence on this subject which we receive weekly, and to a title of which it is impossible to find space even for comment, is one from Mr. Wm. Morshead, jun., of Liskeard, to the observations in which we would say a few words. The writer complains that Mr. Mushet, in his communications instituting a comparison between the inventions, has omitted all notice of the wire generator, by which the amount of caloric necessary to work the engine is theoretically nil. Now, Mr. Mushet has not described the engine of Ericsson, only its principle and results; and whatever may be the boasted saving in fuel, we have no doubt (and we are supported by many observers in New York) it must prove a grand failure, for this "nil" of our correspondent involves the cost of a sufficiency of fuel to keep up the necessary amount of temperature in the lower cylinder at the expense of the metal. He proceeds to say that the data on which the principle of the engine is based is not that a quantity of air can have a compression (expansion?) of 15 lbs. per inch, but that by using the heat over and over again, fuel only is required to make good that lost by radiation and leakage. Now, it is by the use of this fuel that the above pressure is maintained, and, therefore, both observations are correct as to the principle. We observe our correspondent has sent more than one communication to the *West Briton*; and while he appears anxious to support Ericsson's, borrowed, and long-known application of a natural law, it is clear he cannot see the difficulties to be encountered, which we have more than once explained, and which we have never yet had contradicted. As to his observation on Craddock's engine, that the advantages and disadvantages of high-pressure steam are so well known that any improvement would stand in its own merits, we can only say that the writer can have but little practical experience of the difficulties and antagonisms which patentees have to encounter, and the more perfect the principle the more powerful the neglect and opposition. Did he know Craddock's engine, he would find that, if not new, as he terms it, the "chemistry of combustion," and the "physical properties of fluids," are employed in a more scientific manner than has ever previously been done.

In another communication from "A. S. K." (Bideford), on the same subject, after expressing much satisfaction at Mr. Mushet's elaborate communication in the *Mining Journal* of the 5th inst., he suggests that a small steamer should be fitted with one of Craddock's engines, which should visit every port in the kingdom, a proceeding which he believes would make its merits known and appreciated, and bring it into general use. He considers, although much has been said and written, the engine itself has not been sufficiently made public, which is highly essential. And the exclusion of various machines from the Great Exhibition is strongly dwelt on by the writer, but for which we have no space.

**"J. C." (Swansea).**—Yes: Drs. Muspratt, Playfair, and Hofmann, mentioned in *Household Words*, are considered among the leading chemists now in England. The former is in Liverpool, and the latter two hold appointments in London.

**DEVON BURRA BURRA.**—"W. C." and other inquirers are informed that the engine (a new 60) is now being made by Messrs. Gill and Co., Tavistock, who are to erect it in five months from the date of contract; that the water-power is sufficient for extensive workings while the engine is being put up; and that at present rich piles of grey and yellow ore are on the ground, and being dressed. Those who have recently inspected the mine give the most favourable report of its character and productiveness. We understand that the meeting will be deferred for a short time, in order that the distant proprietors, some of whom resided out of the kingdom, may have the opportunity of being present; and that in the meantime further important operations will be greatly advanced.

**"S. T. O." (St. John's-wood).**—West Tolguis Mine joins the North Pool and South Tolguis Mines on the south of east, and is not a quarter of a mile from East Pool, nor above a mile from Wheal Bassett; it is also immediately west of the Great Tolguis. Therefore the locality is unquestionably good; yet, although they have a steam engine upon it, they are merely working to add level, to keep possession of the sett while the lord allows them to do so.

Mr. T. I. Hill would be glad of a communication from Mr. Chesterfield.

**"A. J." (Bottle Hill)** should send a proxy to the meeting; there and then is the time to suggest an impartial inspection of the mine by competent parties. We hear the concern well spoken of as to prospects, if it were more vigorously prosecuted.

**"Enquirer"** is informed that no sett can be divided into parts and separated from the general whole, without meetings specially convened for the purpose, notice being given to every shareholder, soliciting their consent thereto; and even then, whether separated into two, three, or four parts, each holder is entitled to his full proportion of shares, should he express such a wish. By offering this distribution fairly to all, we see no great cause to complain if the separation of ground is judiciously made.

**"A Kenmare Shareholder."**—We always do, to the best of our ability, and as far as our space will permit, give insertion to the communications of our correspondents, provided they treat on matters of scientific and commercial interest, and are couched in proper language. Our impression on perusing the one alluded to was, that it was an *ex parte* and exceedingly personal statement, quite unfit for publication; while the proper course for complainant to pursue was the one recommended in Notices to Correspondents in our last week's Journal; and we now, on further consideration, see no cause to alter our opinion.

## THE MINING JOURNAL.

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 26, 1853.

In another column we give the particulars of the sales of copper ore for the quarter ending 24th March. This return shows a further decrease of 1351 tons, as compared with the quarter ending Christmas, in consequence of a falling off in the Cobres of no less than 1008 tons, and in the Santiago of 387 tons. The Irish, Welsh, and other mines and slags are much as they have been. To show how large the decrease has been within the last four years, we particularise as follows, viz:—

Quarter ending June, 1849	Tons.	Amount.
September, 1851	11,066	£30,276 0
December, 1851	7359	18,376 9
March, 1852	6918	18,307 14
June, 1852	9055	130,679 0
September, 1852	9211	139,949 0
December, 1852	6470	103,378 12
March, 1853	5119	91,622 11

With such results, and the fact of a falling off likewise at the Cornish ticketings for the quarter of 2004 tons of ore, equal to 200 tons of cake copper, the rise in the standard and price of metal is easily explained. Some of our correspondents attempt to prove this is owing to other causes as well; yet, while we give insertion to their communications, we by no means acquiesce in the correctness of their ideas or judgment, but adhere to our oft expressed opinion, that whilst the supply is not equal to the demand (which we contend is the fact), a greater competition exists among the smelters to purchase, in order to keep their connections good and customers supplied, and not drive them from their warehouses to seek their requirements from any rival company elsewhere.

The standard at Swansea on Tuesday last gave way to a considerable extent, and by the recent sales in Cornwall we are led to conclude that it has seen its highest rate; and will now retrograde, let us hope, to a more steady and fixed, as well as remunerative, rate, such fluctuations as we have witnessed in the last half-year being neither healthy or beneficial to any of the interests concerned.

The next quarterly sale at Swansea consists of 1435 tons of ore, some of it very rich; and in Cornwall it commences with no less than 4531 tons, on Thursday next. We shall resume the subject next week.

The quarterly sales of copper ore at the Swansea ticketings, to end of March, having terminated on Tuesday last, and being the smallest as to tonnage and metal since the year 1836, we present our readers with full details thereof, viz:—

	Tons.	Amount.
January 18	1104	£21,948 15 0
February 1	1070	21,279 8 0
March 1	1400	25,467 8 0
March 22	1536	19,927 0 6
Total	5119	£91,622 11 6

Being the produce of the following mines and slags:—

	Tons.	Amount.
Cobres	1145	£30,348 18 0
Cuba	563	11,091 10 0
Copiapu	402	9816 11 0
Montreal	235	3317 1 6
Dhurro	14	157 2 6
Australian	19	888 9 6
Kawaw	99	5287 18 0
New Zealand	83	1627 17 0
Total	2600	£84,334 18 6

	Tons.	Amount.
Knockmahon	909	£13,081 17 6
Berehaven	681	8465 11 0
Ballymurtagh	357	1911 10 0
Cronebane	45	404 8 0
Tignony	4	142 11 6
Lackamore	44	233 0 0
Connorree	9	430 12 0
Total	2139	£24,699 10 6

	Tons.	Amount.
Gyffon	20	£15 17 0
Penclaud	83	455 3 6
Aberdovey	45	456 3 6
Clyne	1	11 0 0
Total	149	£1129 4 6

	Tons.	Amount.
French	94	£347 19 6
Neath	4	21 0 0
Waterloo	104	518 11 0
Vine	11	51 15 0
Gloicester	10	390 0 0
London	9	49 10 0
Total	232	£1288 18 6

The above ores were purchased by the following companies:—

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	251	£5051 15 0
Freeman and Co.	696	9575 17 3
Grenfell and Sons	668	10,237 4 6
Sims, Williams, and Co.	426	8628 18 0
Vivian and Sons	415	726 17 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	1302	12,389 12 0
Mines Royal	738	14,027 5 3
English and Australian	458	10,348 4 0
Mason and Elkington	126	3121 6 0
F. Bankart	89	2228 12 6
Total	5119	£91,622 11 6

It was only in our last Journal that we had to notice a fatal explosion at the Risca Valley Colliery, by which seven men and boys were instantaneously deprived of life, while thirteen others were horribly maimed and mutilated—likely to continue for the remainder of their days wretched mementos of the catastrophe, in a sort of living death. It now becomes our painful duty to record an explosion of a still more alarming character, by which a destruction of human life has been effected, nearly equal to any one explosion in the history of coal mining; the most fatal on record having been—St. Hilda, in 1839; Jarro, in 1845; and the Darley Main, in 1849; at the latter of which 75 lives were lost. The fearful one under notice occurred at the Arley Mine, near Wigan, the property of the Ince Hall Colliery Company, on Wednesday last. The pit is 415 yards deep, and the works are very extensive, in which 160 men have been recently employed. At noon, about 60 of them ascended the shaft to get their dinner, and during their absence, while, as near as can be at present known, about 80 persons were in the pit, the explosion took place, which was of the most terrific character imaginable, and has done

an immense deal of damage to the workings, particularly the shaft, which had to be partially cleared and repaired before it was safe to send down any assistance. At about half-past four o'clock, Mr. JAMES DARLINGTON, the general manager, and a number of men descended, and leaving the dead for the time, proceeded to search for any who might still be surviving. By half-past five, 24 men and boys were brought out alive, having sustained most injury from the after-damp, and but little burned, but in a very exhausted state, one of them apparently dying. During the remainder of the day the whole exertions of the men were applied to repair the airways, that in case any did survive they might breathe a purer atmosphere, and by three o'clock on Thursday morning 32 bodies had been removed, and 25 more were missing, of whose fate there can scarcely be a doubt, as the after-damp (carbonic acid) was excessively powerful. Large quantities of bricks and timber were sent down to repair the stoppings, and the bodies were not removed until next day. An immense concourse of people assembled round the pit's mouth, and from the confusion which prevailed it was impossible to obtain correct particulars. Nearly all the medical profession of the neighbourhood was in attendance to render any necessary assistance. The cause assigned is the indiscretion of the under-viewer (THOS. JONES), who was not in the mine when the accident took place. Some repairs being necessary in the up-cast shaft, he, without consulting Mr. DARLINGTON, reduced the furnace power, and slackened the ventilation; and, after the completion, it was raised to an immense heat, which fired the gas accumulated in the interim. It is, however, imperative that a searching enquiry should be made into this unusually painful and destructive accident; and in this case it is probable the truth will be arrived at, as in addition to the 60 who had just left the mine, and must know its condition, upwards of 20 endured the fiery ordeal, and are still living to give their evidence.

As the importance of electro-telegraphic communication became more and more impressed on the public mind, and as the whole circuit of the kingdom was under the grasp of a monopoly which, instead of meeting the progressive spirit of the age, endeavoured by every means in its power to prevent the spread of improvement, in order to secure enormous and unreasonable profits, it was but natural to expect that the interests of capital and the spirit of enterprise would combine to alter this state of circumstances, and throw open to the million those advantages which, under the original company, were confined exclusively to the wealthy, the press, and public bodies. More than one other electric telegraph company have obtained the necessary legislative sanction, and are rapidly progressing in the formation of their lines, by which that spirit of wholesome competition will be brought into play so essential in a great commercial community, and which has already induced a considerable reduction in the original charges of the Electric Telegraph Company. It is with much pleasure we have now to notice a novel and simple arrangement for the transmission of messages by galvanic electricity, which, if carried into practice, bids fair to throw not only the needle telegraph, by which so many errors are committed, but other printing telegraphs, into the shade, and to secure to the public the means of instantaneous communication, at charges equal in moderation to those of our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic. It is the invention of Mr. J. W. WILKINS, of South-square, Gray's Inn, who, in addition to a number of years' experience in the erection and management of telegraphs in this country, has recently returned from the United States, where that experience has been very considerably matured; and he appears to have brought with him some of those "go-a-head" notions for which the Yankee character has for the last century been so remarkable. The arrangement involves the use of one wire only for any number of stations, and his principal improvements consist in a superior mode of insulating the wire, and in securing the full amount of power of the electro-magnet in reversing the current, instead of dividing it between two magnets, as has been the usual method. The apparatus is acted on by the usual clockwork, and is simply a "recording telegraph," faithfully transcribing in stenography at one end of the line on paper whatever words the operator may employ at the other. Hence the inventor has termed it the *STENO-TELEGRAPH*, or *THE PEOPLE'S PENNY TELEGRAPH*, and for the carrying out of which a company is about to be formed. The inventor claims for his apparatus—and it does appear to us to possess unusual merit—simplicity, certainty, rapidity of action, and cheapness of erection and in working, beyond anything yet brought before the public. There is no quivering needle to deceive the eye, or be acted on by atmospheric electricity, or any complex chemical mixtures which may fail in their operations; but a person at one station can set the instrument at a distant one in motion, and his message will be recorded, even in the absence of the attendant, who on his return will find it there for his translation. The proprietor is prepared to offer this patented arrangement to the public on advantageous terms; and should a company be formed, it is proposed, in the first instance, to connect 20 or 30 principal towns in England, on which messages will be sent at the rate of 20 words, not exceeding 100 miles, one shilling, above 100 miles, one shilling and eightpence, and longer messages, one penny per word additional. Newspaper despatches, irrespective of distance, between six o'clock in the evening and six in the morning, when the telegraph would not be much in use for other purposes, one half-penny per word, and during the day, when fully engaged, one penny per word. On these charges, and with very much better pay to clerks, and generally more liberal arrangements than under the present system, it is calculated that a capital of 35,000*l.* would be ample to start with, on which dividends to the extent of nearly 30 per cent. per annum might be secured. The patentee is willing to undertake to lay down any length of line, and complete all arrangements, including instruments and fittings up at stations, and patent right, for 20*l.* per mile, a sum which the Electric Telegraph Company have paid for patent right alone.

Having in last week's *MINING JOURNAL* inserted a summary of the paper on "Lighting, Warming, Cooking, and Ventilating by Gas," read by Mr. RUTTER, at the Society of Arts, on the previous Wednesday evening, we now proceed to notice a few points in the discussion which afterwards ensued. Mr. G. LOW, of the Chartered Gas Company, fully concurred in the remarks of Mr. RUTTER. Gas stoves were more beautiful, convenient, and economical than coal fires; and he expressed a hope that the greatly reduced price of gas at the present day would have the effect of bringing them into very general use. There was a chemical combination given off by gas from an Argand burner when reduced to a blue flame, which, as far back as 1818, in a statement by him in the *Philosophical Magazine*, he had called for want of a better name "lampie acid," but which was now known to chemists as "aldehyde." This was a highly pungent, volatile, and unwholesome vapour, which it was necessary to get rid of, and, therefore, a proper arrangement of flues was highly necessary. Mr. VARLEY said that, on a first consideration of the subject, warming and ventilating by gas appeared as anomalous as pumping up water to turn a mill, as the coal was first consumed to produce the gas to be afterwards employed; but the convenience and cleanliness of the plan must speedily recommend it to the public, particularly if once its economy can be made fully evident. He was glad Mr. RUTTER had dwelt clearly and forcibly on the subject of ventilation; for when it was remembered that one candle burning consumed as much oxygen of the atmosphere as a man, and a large gas-burner manifestly more, it must be evident that some means of getting rid of foul air, and supplying fresh, were imperative.

Mr. GORE had paid considerable attention to the subject, and although he quite agreed in the general remarks of Mr. RUTTER, he feared the audience had hardly been sufficiently cautioned against the indiscriminate use of gas stoves for heating apartments. Much care was required; he had, during the last 18 months, superintended the fixing of between 30 and 40 gas stoves of all classes—from those falsely styled self-ventilating, which required no flue, and those which were all flue, and carried off heat as well as vapour, affording to the apartment scarcely any warmth at all. The object was to get a sufficient amount of radiated heat, for the purpose of warming while ventilation was effected. He had recently placed a small gas stove without a flue in one of Dr. ARNOTT's stoves, with the best results, by which warmth, cheerfulness, and ventilation had been secured. There was much error in the use of materials for the construction of flues. It was improper to use iron in contact with the open air; that metal being a good conductor of heat, unlike brick, became readily chilled, a partial vacuum was formed in the flue, and a stream of cold air rushed into the room, carrying with it all the impurities they wished to get rid of. He was happy that the subject had been brought before the society, and trusted that the enquiry would be actively prosecuted as one of its essential objects, and the application of science to the purposes of every day life thoroughly carried out.

Dr. BACHHOFFNER drew particular attention to the construction of the



flues in connection with gas stoves; when using a common chimney it would generally be found necessary to "throttle" the opening, and thus, while sufficient draught would exist to carry off the products of combustion, the heat would be retained. In the Polytechnic Fire, as patented by himself and Mr. DEVEREUX, the strong prejudice of Englishmen in favour of an open fire and ventilation were both attained. They had a small burner always alight a short distance up the chimney; and in case of a downward draft, by turning a small valve, a flame 6 in. long would be produced, and the current instantly corrected. He believed the enquiry was proceeding in the right direction, and hoped to see the time when a gas proper for fuel would be discovered, which would render gas fires as cheerful, economical, useful, and as general as gas lights and coal fires are at the present time.

Mr. ASHFITEL made an important communication: he said the subject was interesting, as having occupied much of the time of the late JOHN SYLVESTER before his death. An invention of his would shortly be made public, which would realise many of Mr. RUTTER's suggestions. He could not then enter into details, but he might say that it would dispose not only of the azotic impurities, but also the aqueous vapour, which appeared to have been overlooked by the previous speakers. This could be done without a chimney, by a process analogous to filtration. The peculiar "irony" small common to almost all stoves might be got rid of by having two thicknesses of iron and water between, and to compensate for the check to radiation thus caused, diffusing surfaces called "gills" are employed. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. STODGE, MEADE, the chairman, and other gentlemen, and a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. RUTTER.

It is at all times to be regretted whenever any differences appear to exist or misrepresentations are put forth with reference to mine adventures. During the past week or ten days considerable excitement has been manifested on the Stock Exchange, and in the City, in consequence of the formation of the COOSHEEN MINING COMPANY, and the issue of the shares. Some of the reports as circulated were calculated to be highly prejudicial to the company. The Committee of the Stock Exchange, with a laudable endeavour to elicit the facts, have instituted a thorough enquiry. It must be gratifying to the projectors or directors to find the result to be that of perfect exoneraton from blame on their part; while we cannot but hail with pleasure a sequence which, while it justifies the course pursued, is far from being, as we were led to apprehend, detrimental to the mining industry of Ireland, in which we have ever taken so much interest. It is hardly necessary to advert to the mine itself. Several reports, from personal visit and observation, having already appeared in our columns, while we have no hesitation in expressing our strong conviction as to the value of the sett. It only requires active and economical management to render it one of the "gems" of Erin's Isle, and we trust that the result will prove that capital fairly employed in Irish mines will, in the end, show that they are equally deserving of attention as those of foreign climes.

It may be remembered that, on the first account of the intelligence of gold being discovered in California, several companies were formed in London for the purpose of working the auriferous veins in the then newly-acquired territory of the model republic. Their shares were eagerly sought after, and many companies, which now no longer exist disposed of their worthless scrip at a considerable premium. It was anticipated, both by directors and shareholders, that it was only to proceed to California, and once arrived at that "El Dorado," all was comparatively easy, and gold could be had by merely picking it up. This delusive idea was in a great measure fostered by the reports put forward by the several agents of Colonel FREMONT, and the too great faith accorded to their statements, as well as to the gallant officer's title; this, we are aware, has been decided in his favour by the Commissioners, and an appeal has been made to the Supreme Court at Washington against the decision. From our knowledge of American law, we perceive the question will be decided in the Colonel's favour; but then, how will they by ordinary course of law dispossess the squatters? These remarks may be foreign to the present subject, and we merely allude to them for the purpose of substantiating the fact, that all practical men who have gone out in several companies, give their opinion not only that the title is valueless, but that the land is comparatively so also. The absence of information raised doubts in the public mind; and it was stated at one period that all gold mining schemes were no better than bubbles. We have attentively watched the career of each company; we have always, though at times we have stood almost alone, deprecated the attempts of our contemporaries to condemn these adventures in "one fell swoop." Where they are honestly conducted they shall always receive our support; and although the employment of capital in our home mines may afford a better scope for investigation, yet, when mining adventure is legitimately and honestly conducted abroad, it should be protected from that invidiousness which is too apt to jump at conclusions, and form conjectures which are based upon probabilities. Each company, as it has appeared before the public, has given a fair and honest account of its stewardship to the shareholders; and although there have been numberless and unforeseen difficulties to encounter, in every case it has been shown that, as far as circumstances would admit, they have been favourably surmounted. On Saturday last the QUARTZ ROCK MARLBOROUGH GOLD MINING COMPANY held their first annual meeting; and, looking to their accounts, they having been established over a twelvemonth, we are surprised at the small amount which has been expended by them, 8003*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* of this, 3238*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* is invested in machinery, and 1000*l.* deposited on account of the agreement for lease with Colonel FREMONT. The salaries in England had amounted to 262*l.*; while the preliminary expenses, including brokers' commissions, office rent, &c., have been 1069*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* The report of the directors, as well as the proceedings of the meeting, will be found in another column: we make no comments on them; but there is every guarantee to the shareholders that their interests will be ably and honestly managed, when the well-known name of EUSKINE presides, assisted by the able co-operation of three of our most eminent citizens, who have, by the numerous votes of their compatriots, been called to fill the highest honours that the greatest city in the world can bestow on those they deem most worthy.

Although great results have been obtained from Australia, yet hitherto we have received no information as to the working of the auriferous deposits by combined action, aided by the appliances of science and machinery. On the first intelligence of the discovery of gold in the Australian colonies, it may be remembered that an association of gentlemen connected with the colonies formed a company for the purpose of working the locality they might find suitable for that purpose in Australasia. When they issued their prospectus, they distinctly stated to the public that they possessed no location in any portion of that vast continent, but that their intention was to find some tenable site on which to commence operations. With this view they dispatched their staff in March last, under the superintendence of Mr. HARDING, a gentleman who had acquired great experience in the Brazils. It appears that, up to the latest date, this gentleman had discovered no locality in which he deemed it advisable to erect the company's machinery, although he was still prosecuting his search; and it was hoped that, when more familiarly acquainted with the geological and mineralogical features of the colony, he will be successful. Probably by this time he may be in operation, should he be approved of the locality favourably reported on by Capt. Williams. The company, which is incorporated by Royal Charter, held their first annual meeting on Monday last; their balance-sheet was laid before the meeting, when it was shown that the greatest economy had been exercised in the management of their affairs. At their first starting 2000 shares had been reserved for the colony; and as a proof of the estimation which they were held, it is only necessary to state the fact that these were immediately taken up.

The geological features of Australia are greatly dissimilar to those in other quarters of the globe, and persons having otherwise competent experience are liable to be deceived; and this was ably shown by the CHAIRMAN, who proved that the wealth of the Australian Agricultural Company is better known here than in the colony, and the results of assays of quartz and earth from their property on the Peel River showed that they are in possession of a valuable tract of land. At the same time he observed, without in any way wishing to say anything derogatory to Mr. HARDING, his great knowledge of the formation of lodes, and the usual features of mining in Brazil, had probably misled him here, and, perhaps, led him to show a too great over caution. It has been too often urged, we are bound to admit sometimes very justly, that directors are too glib, and by reckless speculation squander the capital entrusted to

their charge, but we have seldom heard that they have been charged with too rigid economy and prudence. Such, however, was the case with the AUSTRALASIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, although we are glad to find the directors, through their chairman, Mr. H. BUCKLE, were fully able to rebut the frivolous charges alleged against them. We will make no further comment; they refused to take any remuneration for the services until the shareholders had a mine; they have a local board in Sydney, possessing as they do the confidence of persons in the colony, there can be but little question, that when a desirable locality is to be found, with cheap labour, so as to return a profit to those who have embarked their capital in the undertaking, it will be secured for the association. The Australasian Gold Mining Company may not, superficially looking at past operations, show such flattering prospects, but they are not the less secure. At the same time, it may be enquired if any company there has done more, or even as much.

#### THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM—ITS PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I beg to offer, through the medium of your Journal, a PREMIUM OF TWENTY GUINEAS for the best Paper, descriptive of the Cost-Book, its Principle and Practice. The leading points to be—

1. The Cost-book System, general in its application.
2. The singular appropriateness of the Cost-book System in the conduct of Mining Adventures.
3. A Code of Regulations for the equitable management of Mining Companies.
4. The present anomalous state of the Law, with reference to Mining.
5. The alterations necessary in the Law for the limitation of liabilities in Mining Partnerships.

I propose that the papers be sent, under seal, prior to the 1st of May next, to "Cost-book," to the Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, with a distinctive motto affixed, enclosing also an envelope containing real name and address of writer.

The papers will be referred to a jury of five gentlemen, whose names will be published in the Mining Journal, on Saturday, the 23d of April.

The Prize-paper to be published in the Mining Journal.

Winchester-buildings, City, March 24.

T. A. READWIN.

#### THE METAL TRADES OF BIRMINGHAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MARCH 24.—The general trade of the town and district still continues in a healthy state. The recent accounts from Australia have not, however, been such as to justify the manufacturers in making on so extensive a scale as they hitherto have been accustomed to do for that market; and the demand for tin and copper has been during the past week comparatively limited. Indeed, very few sales have been effected by the metal dealers; although in the prices of copper there has been a downward tendency. There has not been any circulars issued announcing a reduction in price, but sales have been made below the quotations of the last meeting of the smelters, and under the expectation that a great and permanent reduction will take, the manufacturers are holding back their orders. In the gun trade very considerable activity prevails, and the Government contractors are daily expecting to receive orders from the Board of Ordnance for a few thousand guns for the regular service. The men in the various departments of the trade are working full time, at advanced wages, and the great rise on the raw material has been the only drawback on the prosperity of the masters. The iron trade is steady, and prices have been, on the whole, well maintained during the past quarter, although some sales have been effected at a reduced figure. Pig-iron is now selling at 4*l.* 10*s.*; and orders for bars will not be refused at 10*l.* What the decision of the next quarterly meeting may be, cannot with certainty be anticipated; but the general belief is, that the continental and American orders on the books, and the general prospects of the trade, will be held sufficient to justify a continuance of the quotations of last quarter however individual necessities, or other particular circumstances, may render a departure from them occasionally necessary. The glass trade is exceedingly brisk: at the works of Messrs. Chance Brothers and Co., the orders for every description of glass are said to be greater than at almost any former period, and with every appearance of increased demand. All the principal manufacturers, including Messrs. Winfield, Hardman and Co., Potts, Elkington, Jennings and Bettridge, &c., are actively engaged preparing for the forthcoming Dublin Exhibition, and some splendid specimens of the choicest workmanship are even now ready for packing. Of the public companies of this district, few, perhaps, promise more satisfactory results, in proportion to the extent of its operations, than the "Rhoidal United Silver-Lead Mining Company." To-day a general meeting of the proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Bennett's-hill for the purpose of considering the propriety of affording the public an opportunity of participating in the advantages of the undertaking. A report from the engineer was presented to the meeting, from which it appears that the miners have discovered the main lode, and that the works can now be carried on with a certainty of success. It was ultimately resolved to issue 2000 shares to the public; the affairs to be conducted upon the Cost-book Principle. The accounts, which indicated a balance in hand, having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

The general Share Market during the past week has been exceedingly dull, having been operated upon most unfavourably at the beginning of the week by the state of the London market. There was a downward tendency in all securities up to this day, when a partial revival of confidence caused an advance on most of the shares of the leading lines.

COOSHEEN MINING COMPANY.—(From a Correspondent).—It is too well known to our readers to need further comment, that it is at all times our most anxious desire to promote the prosperity of the mining interest, and consequently, that it affords us pleasure whenever we are enabled to communicate the satisfactory progress of public undertakings tending to advance the industry and the resources of the country generally. Actuated with these sentiments, it was, therefore, with considerable regret that we had, as public journalists, to allude in our last Journal to certain unfavourable reports in respect to the proceedings of the directors of this mine, and which were so much the more discordant to our own feelings, inasmuch as we had little expected so lamentable an event, and indeed had predicted a result totally the reverse of that before us. Unfortunately, those reports have been confirmed during the course of the present week; and it becomes our painful duty to record the issue of the proceedings brought under the cognizance of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, in respect to the alleged irregularity of this company, and the names in which the shares had been allotted, or rather not allotted, but appropriated to themselves, as directors, to the lessee and his co-partners, as for the purchase of the lease, &c., and to their own private friends, which appropriations absorbed nearly the whole stock of the company, leaving but an inconsiderable proportion, about one-tenth of the whole, for allotment to the public. With the above limited issue of shares, it was certainly no difficult task to command the market, and by locking up the shares belonging to their body, and the re-purchase of the few public allotments, to raise the price in the market to any quotation the operators might think proper to establish. In furtherance of this object, the sale of the company's shares was not attempted, either at par or at constantly advancing premiums; but, on the contrary, purchases to the extent of nearly 3000 shares, at high nominal prices, were made in the House, on time bargains for the account which shares, it was subsequently found impossible to deliver, inasmuch as that number had never been issued to the public. The price was made at 3*l.* 4*s.* and 5*s.* per share premium; and, in order to obtain a settlement of these bargains, it became requisite to apply to the Committee of the House to admit the stock of the company, and to appoint a settling day for such purpose. Under these circumstances, the application of the company was, as may naturally be supposed, strongly opposed by those members who were likely to be sufferers by the operation, who it appears were principally junior members of the House—indeed, the chief traffickers in shares of this description. In order to pass the accounts of the company, and to take the complaints of members of the House into consideration, the Committee of the Stock Exchange appointed Tuesday last for the investigation of its affairs; and although the whole body of the directors, with the projector, and the entire staff of the company, together with their solicitor, were present, and conducted their case in a most able manner, yet after a thorough investigation, which occupied two entire days, the Committee came to the decision that a settling day (Wednesday next) should be nominated for the settlement of transactions between parties, but that without the privilege of "buying in," as against the sellers; at the same time recommending private and equitable adjustments. The effect of this decision is, that the differences must necessarily form a matter of arrangement, and that the sellers will have a chance of liquidating claims upon comparatively moderate terms, instead of 3*l.* or upwards per share, had the operations been carried out as originally intended. Reviewing the whole of these proceedings, we cannot avoid the expression of our regret that such an issue should have attended the affairs of so respectable a body of directors, or of promising a mine as the one in question; but we cannot omit renewing our recommendations to a future public company—viz., that they be framed upon liberal and strictly honorable principles; that the consideration and conditions be at all times set forth in the prospectus; and that the successful working of the mines, rather than that of the market, constitute the desirable object of their several formations.

NORTH CARADON.—The committee of this association have adopted the principle, a most wise one, of refusing prospectuses to promiscuous applicants, but to those who leave their name and address they are at once forwarded, either by post or hand. This has had the effect of getting rid of mere premium-seeking applications, and reducing the allottees to bona fide parties. The list was closed on Thursday, and the letters of appropriation will be issued, we understand, in the course of this day. The shares have been sought for generally by persons conversant with mining, and those residing in the locality of the property.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, NOV. 14.—The half-yearly report of the directors of the South Australian Mining Association\* will be read by your subscribers with interest. You will see that the announcement I made to you in my last of the stoppage of the works, and letting the water into the mine, is confirmed. I also hazarded a conjecture some months since, that this mine would not again pay more than 5*l.* per share per quarter as dividends; this is also confirmed by the actual determination of the directors, as stated in the report; and in the unsatisfactory prospects of the mining labour market, it is a very agreeable announcement to the shareholders that there is money enough to pay the 5*l.* dividend for the next two quarters. Captain Roach announces a lode of malachite in the 50 fathom level 10 feet wide, and one in the 40, composed of red oxide, 12 feet wide; in fact, the mine seems to be becoming more prolific in riches the deeper they go. In the statement of accounts, 85,948*l.* are given as undivided profits; this balance will probably be considerably increased by the continued rise in the price of copper in England; discount, exchange, and interest are set down at 9280*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* This proves two things—first, how profitable the Burra Burra account is to the Bank of Australasia; and secondly, what a saving it would be to the company if they were their own bankers; and, really, very little coin would be required for that, for if they were in a position to issue paper money of their own to pay current expenses, their notes would be circulated just as readily as those of the banks, as every one would know what the Burra paper would represent; and by the regular steam communication now established the proceeds of shipments of copper could quickly be sent out in coin. At all events, if the Burra Burra belonged to English proprietors, with London merchants as directors, I feel convinced such a monstrous item as 9280*l.* for discount and interest, in the management of such rich property, would never have been incurred. Burra shares have risen considerably; they are now 168*l.*, and none offering. The letting takes place this week; it will be unimportant, for as yet there is not the slightest prospect of a return of the miners. If any one can get gold out of the ground, surely a regular miner will; and I cannot help thinking that copper mining will, for want of skilled labour, be longer in attaining its former state of active productiveness than almost any other industrial pursuit. Let us hope for the best.

Next, about our Echunga diggings. In the first month (October) 700 licenses were paid for; on the 1st November these expired, and we watched the renewal of them with interest, as it would be a practical test of the value of the field if the men thought it worth their while to pay the license fee of 30*s.* again. The first week of this month 30 were renewed, and in the second week 90 more. It is quite impossible to form any accurate guess as to the quantity of gold produced, as it does not pass through the commissioner's hands, the diggings being close to town (only 22 miles), which enables the men to bring it in with them on Saturday night, when they visit their families; the diggers being, besides, anything but communicative as to their success, for fear of being "rushed," as it is here called—i.e., a number of other men surrounding the profitable ground they may have obtained the gold from. There is, however, no doubt but that a great deal of gold has been obtained: there are between 200 and 300 tents permanently fixed in the neighbourhood. Stores, butchers and bakers' shops, blacksmiths, &c., are regularly established on the ground, all which would not be the case if the men were not doing well; but when we recollect that from 600 to 700 men have remained constantly at work during October (the very month when we expected every man would have left for Victoria), then we cannot help coming to the conclusion that they were not alone doing well, but finding it sufficiently profitable to take from them any desire they might have had of again visiting the Victoria gold-fields. When I last wrote to you the largest nugget found weighed about 8 or 10 dwts. I have seen several nuggets lately weighing respectively 2, 3, and 4 ozs. In the same way with the washing stuff; at first it was spoken of as containing so many pennyweights per load, now the men, in the most natural manner, only speak of so and so many ounces to the load. It is from these disjointed facts we must form our opinion of the Echunga gold-fields, until some decidedly rich spot is hit upon, which I believe it will be one of these days, and then it will be easier to guess at the probable value of the discovery. From the many parcels I have seen and heard of, I, however, confidently believe that several thousands of pounds worth have already been extracted. As far, then, as our evidence goes, the existence of a South Australian gold-field is, as Guizot would say, "un fait accompli;" and my prognostications on the subject, which appeared in your Journal of the 26th June, have so far been fulfilled. The extent of the auriferous deposit, and its abundance, remains yet to be proved. I can report that it is extending: at first all the labour was concentrated on "Chapman's Gully;" now we have, in addition, two more—"Feltus's Flat" and "Windlass Hill;" each discovery richer than the preceding one. What if a golden gully were to be dropped upon by the "prospectors" (men who try the ground all about) one of these days, richer than any in Victoria? It would be absurd to say that that was impossible: there are many hundred gullies and hills in the stringy bark ranges, and by the few hundred men our population can now spare for the work it will be a long time before all of them are thoroughly examined. But I cannot say I am very sanguine in wishing for a great gold-field, excepting it be for that feeling natural to every community, to try and equal, if not excel, our neighbours. Victoria is in a most deplorable state; from the latest accounts, the Government seems to be powerless. The greatest misery seems to prevail amongst the thousands who are thrown every day on its shores; and the great majority of the settled inhabitants appear to be decided losers, instead of gainers, from the gold discoveries. South Australia is dear enough to live in at present, but it is nothing in comparison to Victoria; and whatever discomforts we in Adelaide have to put up with, they are a thousand times worse in Melbourne. As far as our experience goes, we will be much better off without a prolific gold-field in our own territory. We are getting more gold into the place as it is from Victoria than we know what to do with, and if we could but get all our broad acres ploughed up, sown, and reaped, we might safely leave all the gold digging to our neighbours, without grudging or envy.

The subject of the protection to be granted to the local banks, to enable them to work out the Bullion Act, has occupied the attention of the Legislature, and within the last few days an Act has been passed, and received the Lieutenant-Governor's assent, giving the Government power to make and issue gold tokens of a uniform standard purity of 22 carats, and at a fixed value of 3*l.* 11*s.* per oz. I have seen one of the coins, although none have yet been issued. The first coinage will be in 20*s.* pieces, and they are very creditably executed. You will perceive that the price (3*l.* 11*s.*) is the same as the original price fixed by the famous Bullion Act, No. 1. The Legislature, in passing another Act on the subject, did nothing more than just sufficient to enable the banks to work well out of the former: and as all the gold deposited and passed through the Assay Office between this and the 28th Jan. next, when the Bullion Act expires, will be converted into these coins, and made a legal tender, it will enable the banks, if necessary, to issue them in redemption of their extra circulation of notes after that date, supposing they should not have English-coined gold enough for this purpose. Most people, however, think that any further legislation was quite unnecessary. The price of raw gold has risen in Victoria and Sydney very considerably; there are a great many purchasers in the field, and large quantities of sovereigns are coming out in every ship; the consequence is, the price of gold is becoming equalised with its intrinsic value, and the amounts deposited in our Assay Office by our diggers are, as you will see from the table below, gradually falling off. In fact, buyers on English account give now, in Adelaide, 3*l.* 11*s.* and 3*l.* 12*s.* for gold dust, for transmission to England, which, of course, does not go through the Assay Office. These 20*s.* tokens will disappear from circulation as fast as they are issued; the banks will naturally rather issue sovereigns at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* than these coins at 3*l.* 11*s.* per oz., and the great object of the banks now is to ship off to England as much as possible of the assayed gold, which has been delivered to them at 3*l.* 11*s.* per oz. from the Assay Office, on which they will make a large profit. The royal mail steamer Sydney will, therefore, take home a very large amount. The Bank of South Australia, in particular, having stood the brunt of the Bullion Act, will now also reap the largest share of the profits; the shareholders of that bank will have a statement laid before them at their next annual meeting such as they little dreamt of; and the acting manager (Mr. Tinline) is allowed, on all hands, to have evinced an uncommon degree of prudence and just discrimination.

\* By the arrival of a copy of this report, by the Overland Mail, we were enabled to publish the particulars in our Journal of the 19th February.



mination in the very trying times of the current year. The following is from the last official return, dated 18th October:—

Notes in circulation.	Coin, &c., held by banks.
Bank of South Australia .....	£166,826
Union Bank of Australia .....	112,562
Bank of Australasia .....	37,764
	£316,152

The *Martin Luther*, with 1500 tons of copper ore on board, belonging to the Patent Copper Company, which sailed from here for Swansea about three weeks since, encountered very heavy westerly gales, and bore up for Launceston, where she arrived safely, and will probably discharge 300 or 400 tons into another ship. The great rise in copper will be a great profit to the Patent Copper Company, and make up for many of the annoyances they must, in common with us all, put up with.

The royal mail steamer *Sydney*, with the mails of the 3d of August, arrived here on the 3d of November; she had great delays at the different coaling stations. She is described as a fine sea-boat, but great complaints are made by the passengers as to her cabin accommodations, and in particular the mean table kept for them. You will see by the dates that we derive no practical benefit in point of time from these steamers; and a resolution has been passed by the Legislative Council here, expressive of their disapproval of the manner in which the contract has been hitherto performed, which was forwarded to Sir John Pakington. The prices charged by these steamers are excessive; and if they fancy they will make their line popular by giving passengers bad accommodation, and bad and insufficient meals, the company will soon find that they are mistaken, for no passengers will go in them. Everybody is talking of the princely Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and what a pity it is they did not get the contract by the Cape line as well as by Singapore. The *Sydney* will be here on her homeward voyage in about a fortnight.

To give your readers an idea of the traffic that has sprung up between the colonies, and the profits being made, I may mention, that the *Clarence*, a new steamer of 400 tons, and 80-horse power, lately arrived in Sydney from England, and which stood in (every expense paid on the day of sale) no more than 11,500*l.*, was sold by auction for 29,950*l.*! She is now plying between Melbourne and Adelaide are very much wanted: cannot the above price tempt some builders or steam navigation companies to send out half a dozen steamers for sale? they would sell readily, but they must be good boats—no rubbish.

The Council has passed a bill authorising the loan of 60,000*l.* for constructing the City of Adelaide and Port Railway, at 6 per cent. per annum. The money will be readily got here, as there is a good deal of money waiting for investment, and these railway bonds will form a very convenient medium for small investments, easily transferable. The following abstract of land sales is interesting, as showing the depth of depression in January, and the gradual rise and great increase latterly:—

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	£673	1859	2572	1702	£1825	1136	7270	11,805	£10,378	16,466	not completed	but larger than October.

In Victoria, the Government are going to commence leasing blocks of land in the gold fields which have already been wholly or in part dug over, at a minimum upset price of 390*l.* per annum for each half-acre; and by auction; so that the English gold companies who have agents there will soon not be able any longer to say that the Victoria Government give them no opportunity to spend their shareholders' money.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the following regulations for lease by auction of such portions of the gold-fields as have already been wholly or in part dug over and abandoned. 1. Blocks of land applied for shall be clearly described, and applications shall be addressed in writing to the Chief Commissioner at the gold-fields. 2. After survey of the required blocks, public notice will be given, and descriptions of the lots open to lease will be posted up at the office of the Chief Commissioner, and at the office of the Assistant Commissioner, within whose district each lot may be situated. No lot will be offered at auction until one month's notice shall have been given in the *Government Gazette*. 3. Leases shall be put up to auction at the office of the Assistant Commissioner, in whose district each lot may be situated, at a minimum price of 390*l.* per annum for half an acre—viz., at the rate of 20 monthly licenses for each half an acre. 4. No lots shall be of larger area than 10 acres, nor of less than half an acre. 5. Ten per cent. deposit shall be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder of the purchase-money within one month. If the whole be not paid at that date, the lease and deposit will be forfeited, and the land will be open for selection on application within one month of the day of forfeiture, upon the payment of the highest sum bid at auction, less the deposit. 6. The term of lease shall be one year, but leases shall be renewable within one month of their termination, on payment in advance of the next year's rent. 7. Leases shall contain the usual covenants and conditions, and the usual clauses in favour of the Crown. 8. A list of the names of all persons employed or residing on each lot leased shall be furnished monthly to the Chief Commissioner, and a similar list shall be kept on the ground by the lessee or lessees, and shall be open for inspection on the demand of the Chief Commissioner, or persons acting under his authority. Each person resident on the ground shall also hold a monthly license, to be specially framed for gratuitous issue by the Government. 9. The Chief Commissioner, or his deputies, shall have free access to the grounds and premises occupied under these regulations, and shall have power to remove such persons as would be ineligible to hold an ordinary license to dig for gold."

I have to-day ascertained the weight and value of the 1*l.* tokens to be shortly issued from our local mint:

Weight of 1 <i>l.</i> tokens	135 1/2 grains
" of a sovereign	123 1/2 "
Difference in weight	12 grains
12 grains (at 3 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per ounce, or 480 grs.) at 1-944 per grain = 11 <i>s.</i> 11 1/2 <i>d.</i>	
Value of South Australian 1 <i>l.</i> tokens in London, 1 <i>l.</i> is 11 1/4 <i>d.</i>	

Our Assay and Minting Establishment is now of quite a formidable size, occupying one whole side of the Government offices, besides new buildings. Although the Legislature begrudges Mr. Babbage his high salary, 900*l.* a year, all must allow that he was a great acquisition to the colony, just at the time he came out; and no one can either deny him the praise of having conducted his responsible department in the most efficient manner, and although upwards of 1,000,000*l.* sterling has already passed through the hands of his numerous assistants, not a penny has been lost, or just complaint been made.

Nov. 25.—The foregoing was ready written to have been posted by the *Formosa* steamer, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company: this steamer arrived here last week from Sydney during the night, and, to the very great disappointment of almost all the merchants and others, left again in the middle of the day, so that only a very few letters were got on board of her, and mine was not posted, as I was not aware of her being here, until too late. The reason assigned for her precipitate departure was her long detention in Sydney, and that her commander was anxious to reach Singapore by a certain date, in order to catch the Bombay steamer. As far as the steam postal communication is at present arranged, we are put to more inconvenience and uncertainty with regard to our correspondence than formerly; but the ensuing year, we hope, will see everything in good order, and regularly arranged.

Our overland escort arrived safely from Mount Alexander on the 20th instant, bringing the enormous quantity of 43,857*ozs.* of gold, worth 155,000*l.*, the largest quantity yet brought down here. The Legislative Council have lately awarded to Mr. Police Commissioner Palmer a gratuity of 100*l.*, as a testimony of the high opinion entertained by the Council of his intelligence, energy, and perseverance, in establishing and successfully conducting, during the first three or four trips, this overland escort, which has been productive of incalculable benefit to the colony generally, as well as in an especial degree to the families whose relatives are at the diggings. Mr. Francis Dutton, the Member for East Adelaide, who initiated this vote to the Council, took occasion to pass a deserved eulogium on the many services performed to the colony by this valuable officer during many years' service. It is remarkable, that the arrival of these important escorts is now looked upon here as so much a matter of course as not to create any excitement or attention, so different from the demonstration made on the arrival of the first, of which I gave you an account.

The revenue of this province is improving; for the quarter ending 30th Sept. it amounted to 31,362*l.*—expenditure, 21,809*l.*; in addition to which the gold revenue was as follows:—

From escort fees on gold brought from Mount Alexander,	£4194
From Assay-office for assaying gold	5881
Total	£8075

Against which there was an expenditure on account of those two departments amounting to 5491*l.*

The Patent Copper Company advertise that they will re-light their furnaces on the 16th of next month.

Very fine nuggets, of 2 and 3 *ozs.* weight, of beautiful pure gold, continue to be brought into town from the Echunga diggings; the number of men increases daily; so also the issue of licenses, and there is no doubt they are doing very well. Our Government introduced a bill into Council this week for the regulation of digging for gold: the preamble set forth, among other things "whereas, gold cannot be legally raised from Crown lands or private lands." This at once created a storm, and fore-

seeing that the bill would be thrown out, it was withdrawn, and re-introduced without the objectionable clause, which was nothing more or less than an insidious attempt to re-introduce the royalty on the raising of minerals in this province. The amended bill is not so objectionable, and provides certain stringent regulations how gold digging is to be allowed here on Crown lands, which are to be proclaimed a gold-field by the Government, and in which proclamation such private lands are to be included, the owners of which may request it to be so done. But even on this latter point much difference of opinion exists, as a strong party in Council maintain that the proprietor of land in the colony has a right to be protected by Government, without the payment of any additional impost by way of a half of the licence fee, as the bill proposes; and it is likely it will not be passed.

The following are the particulars of the weekly deliveries of gold into our Assay office since the 5th of October:

Deposited up to 5th Oct. £1,146,650	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Nov. 25	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30
Oct. 5	4986	17,700	13,135	9,723	22,631	21,337	17,185	19,237	10,418	3748	3340	3445	1858	583	1248	2363	13,309	11,859	14,716	6,589	2,090	4,431	8,392						

This sum represents a total of 378,142 *ozs.* 11 *dwt.* 5 *grs.*, and of this amount the three banks have obtained as follows:

Bank of South Australia	245,349	1 <i>dwt.</i> 6 <i>grs.</i>
Union Bank	87,417	10 " 6 "
Bank of Australasia	45,375	19 " 17 "

This is a pretty good index to the popularity of these establishments.

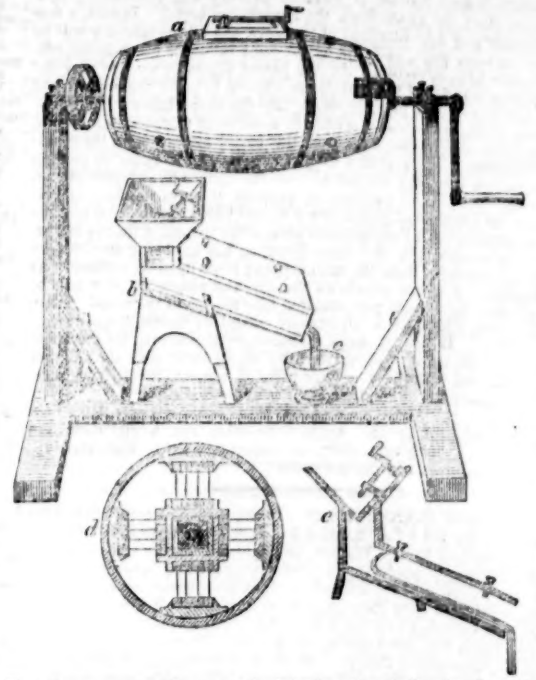
### THE COPPER TRADE.

#### PRODUCE OF THE PRINCIPAL COPPER MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 24, 1853.

Mines.	Sales.	Tons.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols	3	6076	£46,725 18 6
Wheal Buller	3	3063	21,066 7 0
Wheal Basset	3	1617	15,439 11 0
United Mines	3	2477	14,748 17 0
Consolidated Mines	4	1829	12,894 3 6
Carn Brea	3	1028	12,387 6 6
West Caradon	3	2464	11,838 19 6
Tinctor	3	1150	10,784 5 0
Par Consols	3	800	9,139 13 6
Alfred Consols	3	715	8,601 0 6
South Caradon	3	715	8,601 0 6
Fowey Consols	3	850	8,082 17 6
North Roscar	3	1046	8,015 18 6
North Pool	3	1063	7,740 8 6
Ferran St. George	2	623	7,096 4 6
North Basset	3	623	5,753 9 6
South France	3	608	5,581 12 0
Halannan and Croft Goshal	3	763	5,511 6 6
St. Day United	2	628	4,670 1 0
South Tolgar	3	577	4,329 5 6
Bedford United	3	482	4,418 6 6
Wheal Selton	1	674	4,279 15 0
Wheal Friendship	3	382	4,221 5 6
Phenix Mines	1	289	3,333 16 6
Trevelyan	2	508	3,172 5 6
Wheal Clifford	2	294	2,935 10 0
Hingston Down	2	310	2,822 1 0
Holmshush	1	360	2,464 11 6
Creaghbrow	1	352	2,339 4 6
Botallack	3	231	2,318 2 6
Condurow	1	231	2,299 1 6
East Croft and Duffnace	1	411	2,192 8 0
Mark Valley	1	411	2,178 14 0
East Pool	3	429	2,172 8 0
West Treasury	1	262	2,134 11 6
Treavean	1	423	1,992 12 0
Great Wheal Alfred	2	214	1,943 6 6
Wheal Arthur	1	157	1,668 14 6
Wheal Crebor	2	124	1,329 19 6
Pembroke and East Crinnis	1	185	1,277 7 6
West Basset	1	144	1,254 4 6
Camborne Veal	1	221	1,193 13 6
Gonamen	1	102	1,141 13 0
Tavy Consols	2	166	964 4 0
Tremayne	1	135	935 9 0
Wheal Ellen	2	189	896 18 6
Wheal Speedwell	2	99	884 6 6
Dolcoath	1	162	817 17 0
West Alfred Consols	1	101	774 8 0
West Selton	2	73	764 0 0
Crane and Bejawa	2	73	735 0 0
Trothellian	2	228	728 11 6
Comford	1	228	728 11 6
West Fowey	1	67	705 3 6
Callington-Kelly Bray	3	124	689 38 6
Wheal Franco	2	148	680 4 0
Providence Mines	2	102	673 11 6
Tywarthayle	1	144	663 10 0
West Providence	1	144	663 10 0
Trebarvah	1	100	643 14 6
West Damsel	1	100	622 2 6
South Crinnis	1	82	607 7 0
Fleck Regulus	1	45	543 7 6
Wheal Squire	2	38	328 0 0
Treleigh Consols	1	84	513 10 0
North Damsel	1	39	417 16 6
North Sling	1	57	435 4 6
North Down	1	57	417 10 6
East Seta and Maude	2	65	413 9 6
East Crowndale	1	76	404 19 6
Prideaux Wood	1	80	382 0 0
West Wheal Alfred	1	63	366 19 6
Carvannal	1	47	364 16 6
East Wheal George	1	32	356 4 0
Wheal Busy	1	34	322 12 6
Gonarns	1	68	314 14 0
South Croft	1	68	314 10 0
Hawke's Point	2	102	305 14 0
Devon and Courtenay	1	31	302 18 0
Wheal Vyvyan	1	42	274 17 0
Wheal Guskus	1	23	259 18 0
Hawkmoor	1	40	249 0 0
St. Aubyn and Gryll's	1	27	235 18 0
Wheal Tremayne	1	50	230 3 0
Cook's Kitchen	1	14	223 18 0
Boscawell Downs	2	27	221 15 6
Wheal Agar	2	38	197 11 6
Devon and Cornwall United	1	33	183 3 0
Pentire Glaze	1	25	171 17 6
North Buller	1	20	161 0 0
Wheal Carpenter	1	17	157 9 6
Wheal Harriett	1	26	154 1 0
Wheal Henry	1	25	146 17 6
Wheal Robins	1	18	146 12 6
Wheal Langford	1	18	143 14 0
Wheal Trevelyan	1	13	143 0 6
North Wheal Busy	1	16	138 16 0
Pendarves Consols	1	18	133 13 0
Wheal Plenty	1	21	129 13 6
Wheal Jewel	1	23	125 18 6
Wheal Brewer	1	21	124 8 6
East Tolgar	1	24	125 12 0
Great Wheal Leysure	1	23	112 6 6
Trannack and Rosevear	1	23	104 0 6
West Stray Park	1	10	100 15 0
Camborne Consols	1	6	93 0 0
Wheal Bedford	1	50	83 15 0
Wheal Mary	1	30	82 10 0
West Trevelyan	1	22	82 10 0
East Wheal Leysure	1	23	79 7 6
Wellington Mines	1	15	76 17 6
Wheal Maudlin	1	5	73 17 6
Great Crinnis	1	5	72 4 6
Wheal Neptune	1	9	69 16 6
East Unity Wood	1	8	66 18 0
Wheal Jewel	1	8	66 18 0
Wheal Prosper	1	17	66 14 6
Poigoth	1	10	64 5 0
Duke of Cornwall	1	15	58 10 0
Rosewarne	1	11	57 17 6
East Tolgar	1	14	57 15 0
Graham and St. Aubyn	1	5	51 7 6
Glanville	1	5	46 16 0
Gorland	1	3	38 17 0
North Wheal Unity	1	3	37 0 0
Trenance	1	2	37 0 0
Great Wheal Charlotte	1	51	35 8 0
Wheal Virgin	1	13	34 2 6
Wheal Abraham	2	58	29 17 0
Richards's Ore	1	5	27 5 6
Wheal Susan	2	2	29 3 0
Croze's Ore	1	3	13 10 0
North Wheal Buller	1	8	11 4 0
Great Towan	1	4	5 6 0
Jackson's Ore	1	34	5 2 0

Total 43,150 £318,943 4 6

### BAGGS'S PATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN EXTRACTING GOLD AND SILVER FROM THEIR ORES.



These improvements, but recently introduced, and already adopted by some of the leading gold companies, are not based upon any untried or theoretical notions with regard to the extraction of the precious metals, but they are founded upon the well-known results of extensive practical experience. Mercury is used in these arrangements as before, but under circumstances eminently calculated to extract the gold or silver with great rapidity and completeness. In the ordinary process of amalgamation the two objects aimed at are—1st, the separation of the mercury into innumerable small globules, so as to present an extended surface for the exercise of chemical attraction; and 2dly, to aggregate these globules into one mass, and so separate the metal from the quartzose debris which has been stripped of its auriferous treasure. These two operations, as at present conducted, consume a very great amount of time, in the first place; and they are always attended with a considerable loss of gold, as well as of mercury, from the difficulty of fulfilling the conditions upon which the success of the process depends. In California, where the system of gold mining is extensively practised, shaking-tables are employed, which require to be made with the greatest exactitude, to produce anything like a profitable result.

In Asiatic Russia, the Brazil, Transylvania, and other places, the system, though based upon the same principle, is modified in detail and application so as to suit the peculiar character of the matrix in which the precious metal is found; but in every instance the operation is tedious, and the result imperfect, and attended with loss. If gold, like iron, could only be endowed with the property of attracting and being attracted by some subtle force operating at sensible distances, like that of a magnet, the process of extraction would be comparatively easy; or, if, without destroying the liquidity of mercury, we could only cause it to assume the form of a sieve (which appears at first sight to be a physical impossibility), and then cause the material upon which we are operating to pass over and over again through the meshes of that sieve, it is obvious that we should realize the desideratum of an enormous surface of action, and multiplying the points of contact between the combining substances to an extent hitherto deemed unattainable. Now, every chemist knows that when fluid body acts upon a solid, the action is limited to the points of actual contact; so that if a globe of mercury were made to act upon gold quartz the surface would be exercising its power of affinity, while the interior of the sphere would be practically inactive; and though we are aware that the globules of mercury, in the ordinary process of amalgamation, are mechanically small, yet, chemically considered, they are very large, and hence the results of necessity a great waste of power, time, and material. The idea of a mercurial sieve, to which we have just adverted, forms the leading feature of the present invention; and the general arrangement of the apparatus will be understood by aid of the annexed diagram.

The amalgamator, *a*, which is represented in cross section at *d*, contains within it a series of sieves, radially arranged from the centre to the circumference. The barrel itself is made of wood, and mounted on a horizontal iron axis, and it is caused to revolve either by manual labour, or by connecting the riggers fixed in its axis with any convenient source of power. The sieves are movable; they are made of copper wire gauze, and when required to be used, they are taken from the barrel, dipped in a solution of nitrate of mercury for a few seconds, and then replaced. The solution instantly covers the entire surface of copper with a coating of mercury, and the barrel being now charged with the ore or quartz from which the gold is to be extracted, containing in addition a certain portion of mercurial mercury, it is thrown into revolution, and the process of amalgamation commences.

We have just been inspecting one of these machines, made for the California Gold Mining Company. The capacity of the barrel is 60 gallons, and the total number of sieves 16. Taking into account the number, length, and diameter of the cylindrical wires which compose each of these sieves, the total surface presented to action is upwards of 160 superficial feet; and if we only suppose the barrel to make 100 revolutions to begin with, in the short time so occupied the materials which it contains will be brought into close and intimate contact with no less than sixteen thousand square feet of mercurialised surface—a surface incessantly renewed by the percolation of falling mercury, and as continually passing through its meshes. Considering the nature of these arrangements, we are not surprised at the statement of the inventor, that the process of amalgamation may thus be accomplished in one-tenth of the time usually occupied in affecting it, and that 90 per cent. of the mercury required is saved. Not that a smaller per centage of this metal is lost to each charge, but that ten consecutive operations may be performed in time now occupied in the reduction of a single charge; so that a given weight of mercury does ten times the work it has done hitherto. The cheaper form of amalgamation, under this patent, the sieves are dipped with, and replaced by amalgamated balls of copper, thrown loosely into a cask with the quartz or ore, and a proper quantity of metallic mercury.

When the necessary combination has been effected by either of the above means, it becomes necessary to separate the auriferous material from the refuse material with which it is now associated. This is accomplished by the practice in the European method of producing an amalgam of metal from the rock, to cause the barrels in which the chemical union has been effected, to be reduced in speed to about 8 revolutions per minute instead of making, as previously, from 20 to 25. By this means the minute globules of mercury are aggregated into one mass; but the operation is not effected under two hours, and even then a portion of the metal is lost. In the patent separator, figured above at *b*, and shown in section at *c*, the result required is obtained not in two hours, but in less than three minutes. The action of the apparatus will be understood by reference to a simple experiment, which is easily performed.

If a basin containing a few ounces of mercury be filled with water, and a piece of gauze, or a cloth, be placed over it, and the water be poured off, the gauze, however, be bent at right angles, so that the lower part of it must be held horizontally, shall have an area of two or three square feet, and let this be immersed in the mercury. Upon removing the gauze, it will be found to have greatly increased in weight, and almost all the meshes will be seen



**THE WALES AND GREAT WESTERN COAL COMPANY.**—This company was formed for the purchase and working of Cefn Cwme and Park Tŷr Glyn collieries, situate in the Llani Valley, and comprising a half of the Stockport collieries of the South Wales Railway, which bring no competition to the communication established between Swansea and the metropolis, they produce coals to London and the intermediate towns from South Wales, at great prices. These coals possess all those valuable properties which have, until now, enabled the coal proprietors of Northumberland and Durham to supply nearly the entire London trade, amounting to 3,500,000 tons per annum. The company extends over 1300 acres, containing 18 estates of coal already proved to be of great extent, and capable of being worked to a depth of 400 fathoms out for working, varying from 4 to 30 feet in thickness. These coals are used for the manufacture of coke, as well as for household purposes. There are also large quantities of iron-ore, and the collieries are supplied with steam engines, and large sized iron-works, with three blast furnaces, machinery, and buildings, and all necessary for the manufacture of iron. These it is proposed to let, with a good outlet for the sale of small coal, and the company will be enabled to deliver 2000 tons per week, which, by a small outlay may be greatly increased. The shares of responsibility are ready at all times to contract for any quantity of coal in the London market. It is proposed to raise a capital of 60,000*l.*, in 12,000 *sh.* of 5*l.* on allotment, 30*s.* in two months, which 4*l.* per share will pay for the purchase money, the remainder payable in five years; all purchase money and the cost of improvement to the works; and it is estimated that the annual rental of the property will not only be a dividend of 10 per cent. be realized, but will serve fund established by which the purchase money may be redeemed in five years.

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

### LIST OF PATENTS COMPLETED UNDER THE NEW LAW.

**LIEBIG TESTIMONIAL.**—We have received a circular relative to Liebig testimonial, which is now getting up by Dr. Hofmann, of London. Why Liebig should have a testimonial—a sum of money—for giving up his professorship at Gießen, and going to a more lucrative one, we cannot divine, perhaps Dr. Hofmann can let us into the secret? Has not the testimonial originated with the late Gießen Professor? He is very fond, and always has been, of possessing a good trumpet. How unlike the truly great Berzelius and the immortal Davy, who we have not hesitation in saying did ten times as much for science as Professor Liebig, and unostentatiously; but they had no testimonials of any kind for it. Posterity, however, do them justice. Berzelius as Davy, in announcing even the greatest and most portentous discoveries, communicated like the true philosopher, his details with the same simplicity and directness as if he were a useful servant of the public, bringing a light from under his cloak when it was needed in darkness, than a charlatan, exhibiting presents, and having a trumpet to announce their significance, or a sum of money to give for their exhibition. Berzelius and Davy were unimpaired, diligent searchers after truth, and neither diverted from this object by love of transient glory or temporary notoriety; looking rather to the opinion of posterity than to that of a day, and seeking to be remembered and named rather in the epitaphs of historians, than in the columns of newspaper writers.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.	Paid	Li - Prices.	Business
1000000 Anglo-Fris .....	1	1 to 1 1/2	pm. .... 24
300000 Agna-Australian Gold.....	1	par	pm. .... 18
1000000 Californian .....	2 1/2	3/4	pm. .... 25
10000 Australian .....	5	1 1/2	pm. .... 5
19000 Australian .....	5	5	pm. .... 53
60000 Australian Cordillera .....	1	5	pm. .... 1
100000 Australian Freehold .....	1	par	pm. .... 1
50000 Ave Maria .....	1	5 dis.	pm. .... 3
72000 Baden, Grand Duchy of .....	1	par	pm. .... 13
100000 British Australian Gold .....	1	5	pm. .... 1
26000 British Iron .....	13 5	7	9
210000 Carson Creek .....	1 1/2	par	pm. .... 8
100000 Colonial Gold .....	25	2 1/2	pm. .... 3
350000 Copper Mines of England .....	Stock	75	85
8000 Ditto, Preference .....	5	1 1/2	85 pm. .... 60
70000 English and Australasian .....	5	1 1/2	85 pm. .... 33
20000 General .....	20	17	19 dis. .... 43
100000 Great Nugget Vein .....	2	2 1/2	2 1/2
100000 Lake Bathurst .....	1	5 dis.	par
60000 Liberty .....	1	5	pm. .... 1
50000 London and Calif. Gold Quartz .....	1	5	5 dis.
100000 Margarita .....	1	5 dis.	par.
20000 Mexico and South American .....	9	8 1/2	9
20000 New Granada .....	1	1 1/2	pm. .... 1
200000 Nouveau Monde .....	1	1 1/2	pm. .... 1
150000 Port Philip .....	1	1 1/2	pm. .... 1
60000 Quartz Rock .....	1	5	pm. .... 1
50000 South Australian .....	1	5	pm. .... 1
70000 Waller .....	1	par	pm. .... 1
100000 West Granada .....	1	5	pm. .... 1
100000 West Mariposa .....	1	5 dis.	pm. .... 1

**NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS,** and all **OTHERS** interested in the **PRODUCTION OF GOLD OR SILVER**, either in **Australia, California, North and South America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world.**

I beg to announce, that I am at all times a **PURCHASER OF GOLD**, in **gossan, quartz, or other matrix**, of **any grade or quality**, and of **any quantity**, and of **SILVER**, whether in what matrix, which yields **15 per cent. of silver or upwards.**

My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and, consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for labour.

**BENJAMIN MASSEY, 116, Ludenhall-street, London.**

**COBALT AND NICKEL.**—**ALFRED SENIOR MERRY,**  
REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES,  
ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER**  
**WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN**  
**BARKER** begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—  
**REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.** | **OXIDE OF COBALT.** | **[WIRE, &c.]**  
**REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.** | **GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET.**

**NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.**

**LOSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE  
WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and  
WATER PIPES. OFFICE,—7, SISE LANE, LONDON.

**M**ESSRS. DISTIN AND CHAFE, ENGINEERS, DEVONPORT,  
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING, DRAWING, STAMPING, and other  
CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES, CHILIAN MILLS, STAMPING, CRUSHING,  
and every other description of MACHINERY. Gold companies supplied with ma-  
chinery and mining tools to any extent; and competent engineers engaged to erect  
and work machinery in Australia and California.

**TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.**—JOHN GRAHAM, of HARRINGTON, near WORKINGTON, CUMBERLAND, is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS to SUPPLY IRONSTONE and FIRE-CLAY.—For full particulars apply as above.

**W. M. PHILLIPS AND CO., PATENT GALVANIZED IRON-  
WORKS, SHADWELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM, CONTRACTORS** for  
the ERECTION OF GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS AND BUILD-  
INGS, TELEGRAPH, and other WIRES, SHEETS, TUBING, &c.; also, for GAL-  
VANIZING WROUGHT and CAST-IRON WORK of every description. Estimates  
and drawings furnished on application at the works.

**M**ESSRS. MOYNEUX AND CO., 10, BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, and 52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, MINING AGENTS, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have given up their City offices, No. 114, Bishopsgate-street, and may be consulted for the SALE and PURCHASE of MINING SHARES at the above address.—Offices of the Wheal Fowry Mine (South Tawton), Great Wheal Tonkin (Callington), Wheal Henry (Paul, Cornwall), Furdor Manor Mine (South Tawton, Devon), at 10, Buckingham-st., Adelphi, London.—Agents,—Messrs. Henwood and Moynaux, Telegraph-yard, Park-row, Leeds.

**M**ESSRS. HENWOOD AND MOLYNEUX, MINE BROKERS  
AND SURVEYORS, LEEDS, are AGENTS for the following MINES  
COMPANIES:—Wheal Fortune (South Tawton), Wheal Procter, Fursdon Manor  
Wheal Tonkin, Poltimore, Wheal James, Combmartin, Wheal Eckley, Groux's Son  
Company, and the English and Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Consolidated  
and Mortgagors' Protection Society.

**Mining Offices.**—Messrs. CARTHEW AND CO., from Cornwall, having had upwards of 20 years' experience in the mines there, beg to offer their SERVICES to any parties willing to TRANSACT BUSINESS in such matters; has for SALE 50 Prince Albert (£1 4s. per share). And begs especially to recommend for PURCHASE—Boscean, Wheal Carna, Spearne Consols, Carnarvon East Boscon, South Boscon, Wheal Ball, Botalack, Ballewidden, and Levant.—Mining Offices, No. 52, Threadneedle-street, London.

**M**ESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING PROPERTY; and being in constant communication with agents of practical experience, are in a position to recommend, when called on to do so, such mines as they consider safe investments. Messrs. Powell and Cooke still refer with great pleasure to their special list:—viz., Tavy Consols, Wheal Russell, Wheal Great Northern, the whole, and each of which have risen nearly 50 per cent. within the last two months, both in price and real prospects. In addition to the above, Messrs. Powell and Cooke would recommend purchases in Wheal Wern and Boringdon Consols, as their prospects and present prices offer a fair opportunity for speculation.

**M**INING OFFICES, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—WILLIAM HUNSELY FOX OFFERS HIS SERVICES to parties interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN, and begs especially to recommend for purchase—Caradon Consols, Wheal Russell, South Wheal Russell, Beacon Tin and Clay, Kilbricken, Wheal Golden, Crebors, Worthinges, and Port Phillip. Every information given, and lists of prices furnished on application.

**M**INING MAPS, REPORTS, &c.—Messrs. R. SYMONS & SON, SURVEYORS, LITHOGRAPHERS, &c., TRURO, have on hand a few copies of MAPS of CAMBORNE, ILLOGAN, and TAVISTOCK DISTRICTS. LELAND DISTRICT will be published in a fortnight; HAYLE DISTRICT in about 8 weeks; and ST. JUST, ST. AUUSTELL, LISKEARD, PERRAN, and ST. AGNES, shortly afterwards.

Maps of sets, prospectuses, reports, &c., printed cheaply and expeditiously.

**M**R. TYACK, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, MINE BROKER  
BUYER in Dolcoath, North Roskear, West Seton. Wheal Seton, Condurragh,  
West Treasury, West Frances, Wheal Tryphena, Wheal Jane, and other mines of  
prospective character. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents.

**M**R. JAMES HOLLOW, MINE SHAREBROKER  
LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.  
MINES INSPECTED by experienced AGENTS, and correct information furnished.

**M** R. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKER.  
No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

**M** R. J. N. EDWARDS, MINING AGENT.  
3, NAGS HEAD COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET.

**M**R. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER  
11, SCARBOROUGH STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, LONDON.

**M**R. MICHAEL WILLIAMS BAWDEN, MINE BROKER AND  
GENERAL ASSAYER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

**M**R. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE BROKER  
LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

**C**ROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS  
PLYMOUTH.

**G**OLD, MINING, RAILWAY SHARES, &  
Messrs. KENWORTHY AND CO. TRANSACT BUSINESS IN ALL RE-  
SCRIPTIONS OF STOCKS at the CLOSEST PRICES of the day ; and ADVISE (CON-  
FIDENTIALLY) with parties as to the best means of employing spare capital, either  
for speculation or permanent investment, whereby CERTAIN RETURNS are assured.  
Country intriguers promptly replied to.—Address, or apply, Kenworthy and  
37, Old Broad-street, City.

**M**INING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREE, NEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the very favourable opportunity of PURCHASING in safe DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which can be paid for from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase; also in others approaching, and, upon which, the most reliable, and particular, of which may be obtained, either personally or by letter. T. Fuller and Co. being in daily communication with the proprietors and managers of the mines, the most reliable, and obtaining the most correct information of the principal MINES in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales; and have specially FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

DIVIDEND MINES.		
Alfred Consols	Merlyn	West Caradon
Bedford United	East Wheal Rose	West Providence
Carn Brea	South Caradon	Wheal Reeth
Condurow	Spernae Consols	Wheal Trelawny
Devon Great Consols	Treviskey and Barrier	Wheal Level
Gonamena	Trumpet Consols	Wheal Bassett
PROGRESSIVE MINES.		
Anna Maria	Devon United	South Carn Brea
Butterdon	East Wheal Russell	Tavy Consols
Clive	Great Wheal Alfred	Wheal Arthur
Chyprase Consols	Hingston Down Consols	Wheal Mary Ann
Craddock Moor	N. Britain Baura Burra	Wheal Crebor
Carbana	North Wheal Trelawny	Wheal Trefusis
GOLD MINES.		
Agua Fria	Colonial Gold	Quartzs Rock
Anglo-Californian	Golden Mountain	Quartzs Austral. I.
Australian Freehold	Lake Bathurst	Monarch
Ave Maria	Nouveau Monde	West Mariposa
British Australian	N. British Australasian	St. John del Rey
Carsons Creek	Port Phillip	United Mexican

T. Fuller and Co. have several PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, at Bathurst and Melbourne, suitable either for the extraction of the precious metal, and well adapted for the operations of a Company, or for agricultural or other purposes.

**MESSERS. TREDINNICK AND CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK**  
AND SHAREBROKERS, AND DEALERS IN MINING AND OTHER  
PROPERTY, 6, HAYMARKET, and 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL,  
LONDON; and Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector  
and Machinist, HAYLE, LANCESHIRE. All times pay from 12½ to 25 per cent.  
commission, and advance on all sales. TREDINNICK AND CO. are at all times in a position to  
buy and sell in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES.

The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had  
on application, of Messrs. Tredinnick.



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**THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.**—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL COURT, or GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors of the above-named company, will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 7th day of April next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, and that at such Court or Meeting an election will be had of three Assistants, in the place of F. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P., resigned, and of Andrew Bonar, Esq., Alfred Fowler, Esq., and George Day, Esq., who retire by rotation, but who, being eligible for re-election, will offer themselves accordingly, and that such Court or Meeting will also be for the election of Auditors.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from Wednesday, the 23d inst., to Thursday, the 7th proximo, both inclusive.

By order of the Governor, Deputy-governor, and Assistants,  
CHARLES FREWELL, Secretary.

10, New Broad-street-mews, London, March 21, 1853.

**CLEW BAY COPPER AND SULPHUR MINES.**—The SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING of the shareholders of the Clew Bay Mining Company was held on Monday last, at the offices, King-William-street, Strand.

Mr. R. BOYLE, in the chair.  
The directors' report stated that Captain Mates, the company's mining superintendent, had given in his weekly reports the most encouraging accounts of the richness and abundance of the copper and iron mines, as well as white quartz raised at the mines, and of the extent of the mineral field (upwards of 800 acres), secured to the shareholders at large. The directors invited the shareholders to view the samples of ore now lying at the offices, that they might see and judge for themselves.

It was moved, seconded, and resolved:—  
That the highly favourable report now read, be received, and entered in the cost-book.

It was moved, seconded, and resolved:—  
That the accounts now submitted to the meeting be received, and entered in the cost-book.

The chairman announced to the meeting that a second assistant superintendent at the mines, from the Wicklow Copper Mines, was engaged, and about to proceed to Clew Bay, as coadjutor with Captain Mates.

The proceedings closed, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

**TREBURGET UNITED MINING COMPANY.**—At a GENERAL MEETING of shareholders, held at the offices of the company, Bath, on Wednesday, the 16th March, 1853.

It was resolved:—  
1. That the labour cost and bills, for the months of December, 1852, and January and February, of the present year, amounting to 336l. 14s. 6d., be allowed and passed.

2. That the code of rules and regulations recently prepared for the government of the Britannia Mining Company (subject to certain alterations rendered necessary by a difference of constitution), be also adopted by this company, and that a copy of the same shall be presented to each shareholder, and to every person hereafter becoming a shareholder.

3. That a call of 2s. 6d. per share be made, and to become payable on the 10th day of April next.

4. That the late committee be re-appointed, and that Mr. E. J. Smith, of Bath, be added thereto.

5. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the committee and officers of the company.

6. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for presiding.

THOMAS GOSSE, Sec.

**THE DINAS GREAT COPPER MINE.**—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of ADVENTURES, held at the offices, King William-street, City, on Wednesday, the 23d inst.

WILLIAM GARNER, Esq., in the chair.  
The notice convening the meeting having been read, and also the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting held on the 9th inst., which were confirmed.

It was resolved unanimously:—  
That Mr. Lelean be empowered to arrange with Mr. Webb, C.E., to furnish a specification and plans of the machinery necessary to be erected on the mine.

That Mr. Ennor be instructed to make a survey of the mine, and to report upon it to the company.

That the allotment of the shares now on hand (about 3000) be made to the present shareholders *pro rata*.

That the endorsement and stamp on the original certificate being sufficient, the transfer of shares should not involve the necessity of issuing a new certificate.

That a call of 2s. 6d. per share be now made, according to the resolution adopted at the first meeting, and that such call be made at the offices of the company on or before the 15th April next.

Mr. Day proposed, and Mr. J. Winter seconded:—  
That the thanks of the meeting were due to William Garner, Esq., for his conduct in the chair.—Carried unanimously.

WILLIAM LELEAN, Sec.

**QUARTZ ROCK MARIPOSA GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—At the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company, held in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Saturday, the 19th inst.

The Right Hon. Lord ERSKINE in the chair.  
The advertisement convening the meeting was read, and it was unanimously resolved:—

That this meeting do confirm and adopt the Directors' Report presented this day to the shareholders, and the accounts of the company as certified by the auditors, and that the same be printed and circulated.

That the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, and John Carter, Esq., Sheriff and Alderman, be re-elected Directors of the Company.

That the sum of 10 guineas each be presented to Mr. Lewis Pocock and Mr. Henry Carr, for their services in auditing the accounts of the company.

That Mr. Lewis Pocock and Mr. Henry Carr be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year; and

That the thanks of this meeting are justly due, and that they be presented to the Chairman and Directors of this Company for their attention to the interests of the shareholders.

By order of the Board, J. WADDELL, Sec.

**EXTRACTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM THEIR ORES.**

—The NEW RAPID AMALGAMATOR (BAGGS'S PATENT) requires ONLY HALF the usual amount of MERCURY, and effects an enormous SAVING OF TIME in the process of AMALGAMATION. The NEW MERCURIAL SEPARATOR, secured under the same patent, effects a complete separation of the mercury from the refuse quartz, after the process of amalgamation is complete, in the space of a FEW SECONDS, instead of requiring, as at present, a tedious operation of some TWO HOURS.

In these machines, improved mechanical arrangements are aided by the most powerful chemical affinity, and from the principles introduced, it is next to impossible for a particle of gold to escape. The three following companies have already adopted these important improvements:—The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company, the Alliance Californian Gold Mining Company, and the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company.

For terms of license, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, Mining Journal Office, 25, Fleet-street.

N.B.—An engraving of the machines, with descriptive letter-press, will appear in the Mining Journal almost immediately.

**THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES.—(BAGGS'S PATENT).**

These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD AT A SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. ISHAM BAGGS, at the office of the Mining Journal, 25, Fleet-street.

A 4-horse Steam stamp, complete, £130, royalty included, for cash, and other sizes at proportionate rates.

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:—

DEAR SIR, In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crushing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down—when I say large, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., ALFRED TRUENMAN.

Spilly Copper Works, Llanelly, July 23, 1852.

The patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when steam is employed.

**TO GOLD COMPANIES, AND THE MINING WORLD GENERALLY.**—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS.—NOTICE.—One of these powerful ENGINES HAS JUST BEEN ERECTED, and is NOW SET TO WORK, at the ORE FLOORS and REDUCTION WORKS of Messrs. JOHNSON and MATTHEY, SUFFERANCE WHARF, MILLWALL, POPLAR, where it may be seen in operation daily, and its powers subjected to any required test. These stamps, after the most careful inspection, have already been adopted by the following companies:—

THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY, THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, THE ALLIANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY, THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH-AMERICAN MINING COMPANY, THE ST. JOHN DEL REY (Gold, Brazil), THE LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain), THE LONDON AND CALIFORNIA GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY. And they are about being adopted by several other companies and private individuals, who have fully tested the results of their crushing powers, and submitted their capabilities to the most severe tests. In proof of the utility of these engines, it may be observed, that the saving in manual labour which they will effect to one company alone (the St. John del Rey) will amount to many thousand pounds sterling per annum.—For cards to view the engine at Millwall, apply, by letter, to Mr. Isham Baggs, Mining Journal Office, 25, Fleet-street, London, where any further particulars may be obtained on application.

**CAST-STEEL BORERS, suitable for BORING EVERY KIND OF ROCK.**—Apply to J. T. Tregellas, 80, Lemon-street, Truro.

N.B. Correspondents from a distance should be particular in describing the nature of the rock for which the borers are intended. When the mines are situated within 50 miles of Truro, the advertiser instructs the smiths in person.

**HOOPING-COUGH, ASTHMA, SORE THROATS, AND COUGHS, IMMEDIATELY CURED BY CROSTHWAITE'S COOILT LOZENGES.**

They are perfectly innocent, being free from narcotics, one to three boxes cures the hooping-cough. Directions are enclosed, with the method of preparing them for infants.—Sold by Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, and Newberry, 45, St. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Proust, 229, Strand; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sawyer, 150, and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; and by all medicine vendors throughout the kingdom, in boxes 2s. 6d. each.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS, AND REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS.

DEPARTURES OUTWARDS.

INDIA AND CHINA, via EGYPT.—For Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and on the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

AUSTRALIA via SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney (touching at Batavia), on the 4th of May and 4th of every alternate month thereafter from Southampton; and on the 10th of May and 10th of every alternate month thereafter from Marseilles.

MALTA AND EGYPT.—On the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—For Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

N.B.—The rates of passage money and freight on the India and China lines have been considerably reduced, and may be had upon application at the Company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

**MR. G. F. MUNTZ'S (JUN.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES.**

13½d. per lb., delivered in any part of the United Kingdom.—In introducing these tubes to the notice of engineers and the public, the patentee respectfully directs their attention to some of the advantages which they possess over those previously in use:—

1. Economy in the first cost.—2d. Greater durability being made of a mixture of metal hard in its own nature, and not mechanically hardened, as ordinary brass tubes are, which renders them liable to split or burst when subjected to the expansion and contraction caused by the heating and cooling of the boiler.—3d. Equality of hardness throughout, the metal being sufficiently tough to bear expanding, when fixing in the boilers, without softening the ends, which is necessary in fixing the brass tubes previously in use, and which causes the softened parts to wear more.—4th. They are less liable to corrode than any mixture of brass which can be manufactured into tubes by the process previously employed.

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, French Walls, Birmingham, sole manufacturers.—Agents for London: Charles Moss and Co., 23, Fenchurch-street; Young, Downson, and Co., Limehouse.—Bristol: E. Drew, Clifton Park.—Liverpool: C. Moss and Co., Redcross-street.

**ANDREWS' PATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN COKE OVENS.**

J. ANDREWS begs to call the attention of ironmasters and coke merchants to his PATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN COKE OVENS, and his COKE DRAWING APPARATUS, whereby they may be rendered, under all possible circumstances, more durable than those in common use, and may be protected, to a great extent, from the effects of the intense heat to which they are exposed. When in the oven, the apparatus may be applied to the pushing of the coke from the oven, and by this means no iron is required in the oven during the coking process. The peculiar construction of these improvements renders the oven, with any description of coal, capable of converting 15 cwt. of coal into coke in a given time, and with a given area of oven, more than any other coke oven that is now in operation, by which a great saving is effected over an ordinary oven. In many instances full 50 per cent. is saved in the making of the coke alone, a much better yield is the result, and the coke is of better quality. No person ought to be without Andrews' Patent Coke Ovens for the locomotive department. The patent right charged at the rate of 20s. the oven per annum, if paid half-yearly; but to parties paying in advance for the ovens, for the whole unexpired term of the patent, the patentee will allow 50 per cent. on any number of ovens built.—Applications for licenses and other information to be made to the patentee, 17, Oak-terrace, Maidens, Newport, Monmouthshire.

**PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE**

MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, AND DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address:—BICKFORD, SMITH, AND DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

**SAFETY FUSE.—MESSRS. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PEN-**

**HALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE,**

of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS FOR SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

**TO RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES, PROPRIETORS OF COLLIERIES, MINES, &c.—JAMES B. WILSON, of the HAY-**

**DOCK PATENT WIRE-ROPE WORKS, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, LANCASHIRE,**

is prepared to supply the public with FLAT and ROUND ROPES for PITS, MINES, and INCLINES; and also with his PATENT SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ROPE; the lowest prices of the day. The ropes are manufactured under his improved patent, substituting a strand of fine wires for the core in lieu of a hemp one, and present used.

**THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION**

**COMPANY.**—The Provisional Directors beg to inform the public, that their WORKS, both in LONDON and in DEVONSHIRE, are NOW COMPLETE, and in FULL OPERATION. They are, therefore, prepared to crush, smelt, and refine, on commission, any ores containing gold, silver, or lead, or to purchase such ores. The London works are particularly adapted for crushing ores, the charge for which is regulated by the degree of fineness to which it is reduced. Here likewise are smelted and refined coarse metal containing gold or silver, gold or silver sweep, old lead or lead ashes, and other metallic refuse.—Samples to be sent, or communication made, to the resident managers, at Millwall Suffrage Wharf, Poplar; or at the Tamar Smelting Works, Beeralton, near Tavistock, Devon; or to the secretary of the company, at No. 8, Old Jewry, London.

**ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY**

**OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT.**

Conducted by JOHN MONTAGU, F.R.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Assayer of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN ASSAYING AND CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.

All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above.

**NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.**—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated

the Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE AND ASSIST INVENTORS IN OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 156, Strand.

**THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE;**

**PATINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.**

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, ESTABLISHED A MANUFACTORY OF PATINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute ORDERS without DELAY, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before the public, and to state that it is not, in the present age, to be condemned because it is new, and that if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

PATINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead and one equivalent of oxide of lead; it being well known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead. Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact it is not so, for the newly-discovered oxichloride in most, if not in all respects, is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained, and after a period of upwards of two years, it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried. But the chief and by far the most important advantage it possesses is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body, by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority in this important particular beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead, and they now state the proportions to be as 60 to 100—that is, 60 lbs. of oxichloride paint will cover as much surface as 100 lbs. of the best white lead, the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the oxichloride dries into a hard tenacious layer, more like an enamel than lead.

In using the oxichloride, a difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required, oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called flattening and for work intended to be varnished. For the use of paper stainers and leather dressers, the oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable. The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

AGENTS.

LONDON.—Mr. Richard Cooke, 7, Sile-lane.

Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co., 9, Upper Thames-street.

LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. Johnson and McGowan.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. James Douglas.

LEEDS.—Messrs. T. and E. G. Jepson.

SUNDERLAND.—Mr. John Young.

DEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL.—Mr. Richd. Penrose, Tavistock & Plymouth.

EDINBURGH AND EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.—Mr. William Bailey, Jun., Greenside-place, Edinburgh.

GLASGOW AND WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND.—Mr. John Hinshaw, Glasgow.

DUBLIN AND SOUTH OF IRELAND.—Mr. P. Linskey, No. 91 Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

ELFAST.—Messrs. William Stevenson, Jun., and Co.

**E. J. DENT HAS REMOVED FROM 82 TO 61, Strand (being 21**

doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and so holds an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK OF CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, BOXAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

## KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES.

MESSRS. F. AND HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING AND STRAIN FENCING WORKS, 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, SOLE AGENTS FOR KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES, for mines, railways, inclines, &c. These ropes are now most extensively used throughout the whole of the mining districts of this kingdom; and reference can be given to the largest proprietors, as to their superiority over all other ropes. These ropes are made by improved machinery. All ropes sent CARRIAGE PAID. PATENT GALVANIZED TWISTED SIGNAL CORD, for the use of mines, railways, &c., WILL NOT RUST OR CORRODE.



For mines they are very well adapted, as they will not rust or corrode, and are exceedingly strong. Prices, 15s., 18s., 19s. 6d., & 21s. per 100 yds., according to strength. PATENT HALF BOILER FELT, for saving fuel, and ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. per foot, supplied.

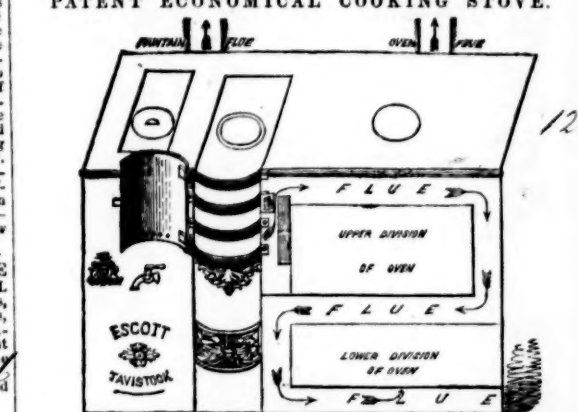
Apply for prices, &c., at the manufactory, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds.

## IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.—IRON HOUSES.

MESSRS. F. AND HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED IRON WORKS, 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, MANUFACTURERS OF IRON HOUSES AND WAREHOUSES, for EXPORT TO AUSTRALIA AND THE COLONIES. These buildings are exceedingly compact and light, and so that any one can put them together. Prices from £20, and upwards. The great value of house property in Australia and the Gold Regions renders it very important that emigrants should provide themselves with a portable building in this country.

PATENT ROOFING FELT, for roofing cottages, stores, &c. Price 1d. per square foot; very light and portable roofing. Thousands of yards are now being taken out to Australia by emigrants. Delivered CARRIAGE FREE.—Apply at the manufactory, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds.

## PATENT ECONOMICAL COOKING STOVE.



WILLIAM ESCOTT, IRONMONGER, MANUFACTURER OF SIEVES, LIFTS, STAMP GRATES, COPPER BOTTOMS, &c., BY MACHINERY, wishes to call attention to the PATENT STOVE manufactured by him, with a flue passing through the centre of the oven. A boiler may be attached to the fire-place for conveying hot-water to any part of the house. The following testimonials will be sufficient to confirm its economy, efficiency, and general good working. Wholesale Mining Material Depot, West-street, Tavistock; and Gunnis Lake, Calstock, March 23, 1853.

Walkhampton Vicarage, Tavistock, June 25, 1852.—Mr. Stone has great pleasure in stating to Mr. Escott that after a trial of three months he is enabled to give a very satisfactory report of the kitchen stove which Mr. Escott furnished him with; it is perfectly capable of dressing all kinds of meat, poultry, and pastry, baking bread, sealding the cream of four cows, and, in short, well executing all that is requisite for a family of 12, or even 15 persons, where two dinners are daily required to be dressed, besides other hot meats for breakfast and supper. The arrangement for the constant supply of water in the boiler is of a most desirable kind; and, in addition to the foregoing good qualifications, must be added, that its consumption of Newport coals (the only coals burnt in it) is very inconsiderable, and not equal to one-half of that which was consumed in the former stove Mr. Stone had used for many years previously.

No. 1, Octagon, Plymouth, August 15, 1852.—With regard to the patent stove with which you supplied us, I can most readily give my testimony in its favour, as it seems to answer every purpose for which it was intended. All our family bread is baked in it; and it answers perfectly well for roasting every description of meat, including poultry—indeed, for cooking the entire food of the family, consisting of eight persons, with a very much less quantity of fuel than any other stove which I have met with.

Thine sincerely, GEO. ROBERTS.

Gunnis Lake, March 21, 1853.—Dear Sir: I have great pleasure in stating that the Patent Cooking Stove I had of you about 10 months since answers admirably.

Yours respectfully, JAMES RICHARDS, Mining Agent.

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And every other description of watch in the same proportion.

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## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The unprecedented celebrity

which these LOZENGES have attained throughout the Mining Districts of England and Scotland, as the only UNFAILING REMEDY for the COUGHS and COLDS to which persons engaged in such pursuits are peculiarly liable, fully justifies the proprietor in introducing them to the notice of those who are about to EMIGRATE to the GOLD FIELDS.

It is well known that one of the greatest drawbacks to success in the gold districts is, that failure of health and strength consequent upon the coughs and colds which are produced by the necessary exposure and wet which attends the labourer in his search for the treasure; a remedy, therefore, which will preserve him from these evils is in reality of more value than the richest mine.—Without health, there can be no wealth,—and this important truth should induce every sensible man to provide himself with a stock of KE



## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phylack	£2 10s	210	18 1/2	25 0 0	20 13 0—March, 1853.
1218	All-ryeb (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	4	4	4	0 7 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1851.
2000	Anglo-American Copper Company	4	4	4	0 7 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
1621	Barrowdown (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 0 0	0 6 0—Feb., 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4 7 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1853.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1851.
64	Bocasswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	130	—	750 0 0	—May, 1849.
1000	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	182 1/2	910	—	455 10 0	15 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	£7 12s	5 1/2	5 6	1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept., 1847.
1000	Carra Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	7 1/2	—	217 10 0	2 0 0—March, 1853.
125	Comford (copper), Gwynnapp, Cornwall	75	65	—	—	—
256	Condarup (copper, tin), Camborne	20	12 1/2	12 1/2	25 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1853.
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15 1/2	—	—	—	—
125	Cwmystwyth (lead), Cardiganshire	60	210	—	15 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1852.
2000	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	465	465	316 0 0	12 0 0—March, 1853.
672	Ding-dong (tin), Gwilt	5	6	—	—	—1850.
1000	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	105	102 105	355 14 0	—1847.
2350	Drake Wals (tin, copper), Calstock	7 1/2	9 1/2	—	0 5 0	—Jan., 1853.
400	East Warren (lead), Cardiganshire	25	110	—	4 0 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1853.
125	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	130	—	233 0 0	—1845.
94	East Wheel Croft (copper), Illogan	125	65	—	840 0 0	—
125	East Wheel Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	220	220 225 1/2	2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
404	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	—	—	—
3715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop. lead)	1 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 17 5	0 1 5—Dec., 1852.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	20	—	22 0 0	—
1024	Gonnamena (copper), St. Cleer	12 1/2	15	15 1/2	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
55	Great Consols (copper), Gwynnapp	1000	300	—	353 6 8	—Jan., 1851.
5000	Great Omlow Consols, Camelford	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
13750	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	170	170 175	156 10 0	7 10 0—Feb., 1853.
1021	Herodford (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	20	20	0 7 6	0 2 6—Aug., 1851.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	25	21	—	25 0 0	—Feb., 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7	—	3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	37 13s. 6d.	3	—	224 0 0	—
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9 1/2	4 1/2	—	0 15 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1851.
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	10	—	2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug., 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	155	—	1036 0 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1852.
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	1000	—	745 0 0	45 0 0—Dec., 1852.
5000	Merrilyn (lead), Flint	2 1/2	5	4 1/2	1 6 0	0 4 0—Feb., 1853.
100	Millar (lead), Flint	150	175	—	10 0 0	10 0 0—Oct., 1851.
20000	Minning Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	15	18 1/2	8 1 0	0 7 0—Dec., 1852.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	2 1/2	315	315	263 0 0	7 10 0—Dec., 1852.
140	North Roskar (copper), Camborne	10	180	175 180	240 10 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1853.
6000	North Wheel Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	nil.	—	105 11 12	1 11 0	0 5 0—March, 1853.
6403	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	20	19 20	22 16 0	0 15 0—March, 1853.
1150	Perran St. George (cop. tin), Perranzabuloe	21 1/2	40	—	1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
200	Phenix (copper, tin), Liskeard	30	750	—	240 0 0	10 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1000	Pulberron (tin), St. Agnes	15	13	—	4 5 0	1 0 0—Dec., 1852.
500	Providence Mines (tin), Ury Lelant	30 1/2	25	—	19 9 6	0 15 0—Feb., 1853.
1943	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 2 2	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
23200	Rorington (lead), Shalobach, Shrewsbury	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 2	—July, 1852.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	250	235 240	267 10 0	2 10 0—Jan., 1853.
5000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Redruth	8	250	250	0 15 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1853.
1254	South Tamar (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	10	250	250	61 10 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1853.
24	South Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan	37 1/2	300	190 185	217 15 0	6 0 0—March, 1853.
1024	Spears Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	8 1 0	0 10 0—March, 1853.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3 1/2	7 1/2	—	0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125	—	880 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	16	9	—	11 10 0	—
5000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Berrathol	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Tinroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	6 18 6	0 16 0—Feb., 1853.
512	Trehan (silver-lead), Menheniot	2 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	15 12 6	1 0 0—Feb., 1853.
5000	Trevellick Consols (copper), Redruth	6 1/2	2	—	4580 15 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1847.
96	Tremereux (copper), Gwynnapp, Cornwall	32 1/2	20	—	402 10 0	—April, 1851.
120	Trevellick (copper), Gwynnapp, Cornwall	130	90	—	295 10 0	2 10 0—Jan., 1853.
120	Trevellick and Barriar (copper), Gwynnapp	130	90	—	25 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1852.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	135	—	23 15 0	10 0 0—Jan., 1853.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwynnapp	40	400	412 1/2	23 15 0	5 0 0—Jan., 1853.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranzabuloe	7 1/2	8	—	2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1851.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	350	335	206 5 0	8 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	56	56 57	15 10 0	2 10 0—Dec., 1852.
256	West Basset (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	615	619	370 0 0	20 0 0—Feb., 1853.
256	Wheel Brewer (copper), Gwynnapp	4	25	30	5 0 0	—
256	Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth	5	1300	1250 1300	242 10 0	22 10 0—Jan., 1853.
256	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwynnapp	4 1/2	150	—	1 8 2	1 8 2—Dec., 1852.
4250	Wheel Exmouth and Adams United	4 1/2	7 1/2	—	5 0 0	0 5 0—Dec., 1852.
150	Wheel Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	10	125	—	2319 10 0	10 0 0—Jan., 1853.
125	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	120	125	—	4 1 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
5000	Wheel Golden (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	4	—	1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea	24 1/2	20	—	2 10 9	1 10 0—Feb., 1853.
430	Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron	33	48	—	17 10 0	2 10 0—Oct., 1852.
112	Wheel Margaret (tin), Ury Lelant	79	117	—	196 0 0	2 10 0—May, 1852.
512	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5 1/2	45	42 45	23 5 0	1 0 0—Sept., 1852.
90	Wheel Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	300	—	85 3 0	12 10 0—Feb., 1853.
6400	Wheel Pruckter (lead & antimony), St. Kew	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	40 10 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
240	Wheel Reeth (tin), Ury Lelant	20 1/2	54	—	227 10 0	4 0 0—Dec., 1852.
198	Wheel Seton (tin), Ury Lelant	190	65	—	29 10 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1853.
256	Wheel Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	65	65	—	9 5 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
1024	Wheel Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinnear	9 1/2	28 1/2	27 28 1/2	19 15 0	1 5 0—Feb., 1853.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	50	62 63	—	—

## FOREIGN MINES.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alden Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	3 10 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	6	5 1/2	34 17 6	—Dec., 1844.
2484	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	158	—	130 0 0	5 0 0—Nov., 1852.
12000	Cobre Copero Company (copper), Cuba	40	48	49 1/2	36 0 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1851.
10000	Copio Mining Company (copper), Chili	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	7 10 0	0 5 0—June, 1852.
20000	General A. A. A. (copper), Nova Scotia	20	18 1/2	14 13 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0—Sept., 1852.
9000	Llanera (lead), Potosi, Bolivia	2 1/2	12	—	4 10 0	1 0 0—Nov., 1852.
2700	Marmato (gold), Colombia	2 1/2	1	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0—Jan., 1853.
150000	Mariposa and New Granada	1	9	8 1/2	4 10 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1853.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	7 1/2	7 1/2	53 4 0	—Jan., 1853.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	29 1/2	30 1/2	19 17 6	2 0 0—Nov., 1852.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	29 1/2	30 1/2	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb., 1853.
49174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av.	28 1/2	6 1/2	—	—

## MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
4000	Ashford Consols (sil.-lead, cop.)	1	1 1/2	—	2500	East Birch Tor (tin), Devon	3	3 1/2	—
4000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altarn.	2	2 1/2	—	1948	East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	6	5 1/2	—
10000	Algonquin Consols (copper), Chili	2	2 1/2	—	1100	East Fronslog (lead)	13	10	8 10
4000	Augusta Con. (tin, cop.) Bridestow	26s. 6d.	1 1/2	—	4000	East Gunnis Lake June. (cop.)	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
940	Baindon Con. (tin), Ury Lelant	—	10	10	1024	East Hamalaning (tin)	1	2 1/2	—
5000	Bar Holes, Worthen, Salop	17s. 8d.	1 1/2	—	512	East Seton & W. Mande, Redruth	11 1/2	6	5 1/2
500	Bell and Lannarh, Gwynnapp	—	15	22 23 1/2	1024	East Tamar (tin), Redruth	2	2 1/2	6
6000	Birch Tor and Vifler, Lydford	2	2	—	256	East Tolruis (copper), Redruth	10	37	1 1/2
6000	Bishopstone, Glamorganshire	1 1/2	1	—	2048	East Wheel Redford, Tavistock	1 1/2	2	—
955	Bodmin Con. (lead), Wadebridge	10	7	—	2048	East Wheel George, Walkham	2	5	—
6114	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	1	—	512	East Wheel Leisure, Perran	16	10	—
120	Bodmwall and Nanpan (tin, cop.)	20	18	—	1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, cop.)	4 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
4000	Boringdon Consols, Plymouth	20s. 6d.	3 1/2	—	564	Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	12 1/2	—
240	Boscon (tin), St. Just	—	25	23 25	536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	5	—
2400	Boscon (tin), St. Just	1	3	—	1280	Eggar Lee, Llanfihangel-y-Cro	7	25	20
4250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plymouth	2	3	—	32	Four Dargue (lead), Cumberland	12	50	—
4000	Braich Goch slate Quarries	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	2500	Gall-y-Maen, Merioneth	2	2 1/2	—
4000	Bronsford (lead), Wales	8s. 6d.	1 1/2	—	5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	1 1/2	9	1 1/2
2350	Brya-Arian (lead), Cardigansh.	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	2048	Geifron (copper), Wales	—	9	—
—	Budick Consols (tin), Perran	6 1/2	8	—	2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	5 1/2	5	—
1500	Burgarvo (tin, cop.), Gwinnear	1	1	—	12000	Gron (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	—	—
2500	Burish (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	1	3	—	243	Granbler & St. Aubyn (copper)	9 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
7000	Caer-Gwynon, Cardiganshire	4	3	—	900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	24	—
1024	Caerphilly & Carlanton, S. Wales	3	4	—	6750	Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
5000	Calley (cop., lead), Kirkcudbright	£1 1s	1 1/2	—	4000	Great Cowarth, Merioneth	3 1/2	3	—
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	4 1/2	1 1/2	—	30000	Great Crinnis (copper)	1	1 1/2	—
4000	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1024	Great Wheel Alfred, Falmouth	2 1/2	42	40 1/2
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	6	15	—	512	Great Wheel Cornwall (tin)	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
2048	Caradon (tin, copper), Crowan	6	4	—	1026	Gustavus Mines, Camborne	8s. 6d.	11d.	—
2048	Caradon (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	512	Hamalaning and Croft Gohal	7s.	100	—
6000	Cartowen (cop., lead), Wadebridge	5 1/2	9 1/2	—	512	Hawke's Point, Ury Lelant	9 1/2	3	—
1024	Castle Blass (tin), St. Columb	1	1 1/2	—	8192	Hawknock (tin & cop.), Calstock	3	1 1/2	1 1/2
200	Cefn-Tyrryno (lead), Cardigansh.	33	108	—	1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	6 1/2	9	—
5000	Charlestown United, Cornwall	18s.	3	—	6000	Hington Down Cons. (copper)	2 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1024	Ciljiah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	4	5 1/2	—	20000	Kennmare and West of Ireland	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
2000	Cod Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	10	10 1/2	—	1200	Kewick (lead), Portiscale	18	10	10
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	10	—	1500	Kidwad & Bienenstern, Kewick	11s.	3	2 1/2
1055	Craddock Moor (cop.), St. Cleer	£7 1s	12	11	1024	Kilbricken (silver), Goss	4	3 1/2	—
600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanidloes	8 1/2	7	—	1024	Kilbricken and Trevala (cop.)	3 1/2	3 1/2	—
256	Crane and Bejwa, Camborne	2 1/2	17 1/2	—	1200	Kilbricken and Trevala (cop.)	3 1/2	3 1/2	—
512	Creegbarrow (copper), Cornwall	13 1/2	35	—	252	Lannarh Con. (cop.), Gwynnapp	4	4	—
1000	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	20	—	256	Leads and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	5	5	—
5000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	1 1/2	3	2 1/2	12000	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	25	2 1/2	—
10000	Cwm Daren (lead), Cardigansh.	3	5	—	256	Lelant Consols (tin), Ury Lelant	6 1/2	20	15 17 1/2
6000	Cwm-dy-lek & Green Lake	3	5	—	13000	Llynalltwys (lead), Cardigansh.	1 1/2	3	—
4000	Ditto	2	3 1/2	—	4000	Lovenden United (lead), Cardigan	3 1/2	1 1/2	—
1000	Cwm Erth (lead), Cardigansh.	8	2	—	5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	17s. 6d.	—	—
2000	Cyffandawg Fawr, Llanegryn	1 1/2	1	—	6000	Marke Valley (cop.), Caradon	4 1/2	5	5
3000	Dalshew (cop. lead), Brecon	1 1/2	4	—	1024	Mein Llyn-y-Pair, Llanidloes	2 1/2	6	—
1000	Darren (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	512	Medip Hill (tin), near Bristol	2 1/2	7 1/2	7
7200	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	12	4	—	246	Mengennor and Tregrugst (tin)	8	8	—
3000	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	3 1/2	1	—	4056	Middleton (lead), Nailbeach	4s.	4 1/2	—
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop. 77s. 6d.)	—	—	—	1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	5	7	6 1/2
1000	Devon Great Tinneroff (tin)	—	2	—	2000	Mollard (cop.), South Moulton	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
6000	Devon Kapunda (cop. sil.-lead)	3 1/2	3	—	1024	Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	1 1/2	—
4000	Dhurood (copper), Ireland	1	—	—	320	Nansagollan, (tin), Camborne	14 1/2	12	—
128	Diffrin (tin), Sancered	4	0	—	15000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanfyllin	3	1 1/2	—
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	3000	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	3	7	—
128	Diffrin (tin), Sancered	4	0	—	1024	North Abram (copper), Crowan	8 1/2	10	—
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	1024	North Buller (copper), Crowan	8 1/2	10	—
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), Gwynnapp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Dyffrynog (cop.), Merioneth	3	1	—	2000	North Downs (copper), G			